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Fishing Boat Tieup Looms; Clothing Going to Russia; Farmers Assured Gasoline

The World's Day—July 15, 1943

New England: Hub Fishing Boats May Join Tieup

Likelihood of Boston fishing vessels tying up, as have boats at Mystic, Conn., and New Bedford, in protest of new OPA wholesale price ceilings on fish, loomed today as dissatisfaction among fishermen increased. [Page 2.]

Of 21 drivers subpoenaed to appear today and explain their alleged "fun driving" over the July 4 holiday, only 11 appeared. Of the 10 remaining who again will be subpoenaed, one is Albert H. Richardson, Commissioner of Public Works, Beverly, according to OPA Prosecutor William E. Gerrity.

New Bedford bus and streetcar service returned to normal today as 36-hour strike of bus and car operators ended. [Page 2.]

New England Governors gather today at New London, Conn., to discuss with federal officials regional transportation, food and fuel problems. [Page 5.]

In Europe: Britain Sending Clothes to Russia

Britain is sending $12,000,000 worth of clothing to Russia to meet urgent needs of the civilian population, the British Government contributing $10,000,000 towards the cost.

Henri Hoppenot, new French Commissioner, was greeted with tremendous enthusiasm by the population of Martinique as he arrived at Fort de France aboard the French destroyer Corville, according to the British Radio quoting a Martinique report.

Military censorship of all letters, telegrams, cables and telephone communications out of Portugal begins today in accordance with a decree of last May.

A Russian military trial is being held in connection with alleged atrocity killings by the Germans while they were in occupation of the city of Krasnodar in the Caucasus. Eleven Russians are charged with high treason for complicity in these alleged crimes.

Supplies for civilians in Southeastern Sicily have already been unloaded, according to the British Radio in a broadcast picked up by the Columbia Broadcasting System. The supplies are said to include food and other commodities.

Washington: Farmers Get First Choice on Gas

Farmers get first choice on available gasoline supplies in all 48 states under an order by the Petroleum Administration for War making nation-wide an earlier order affecting farmers in 17 Eastern States.

Dexter M. Keezer, Deputy Administrator in charge of Professional Services, has resigned from the Office of Price Administration and will join the staff of W. Averell Harriman, Lend-Lease expediter in London. Mr. Keezer is a former President of Reed College, Portland, Ore., and has been a key official of OPA since February, 1942.

Red raspberries, black raspberries, youngberries, boysenberries, loganberries, blackberries, and gooseberries went under ceiling prices, effective July 13, and the Office of Price Administration will put ceilings on fresh peaches and pears effective July 16.

Canceling of conventions and other group meetings was again urged by Joseph Eastman, Director of the Office of Defense Transportation, to avert the necessity for imposing a system of restrictions on passenger travel.

Tom R. Underwood, editor of the Lexington, Ky., Herald, was named assistant to Director Fred M. Vinson of the Office of Economic Stabilization, by President Roosevelt.

George Washington Carver, famed natural scientist, is to be memorialized by a national monument to be built at his birthplace near Diamond, Mo. President Roosevelt signed a bill authorizing $30,000 for the project, to be completed after the war.

Cleaning out the "black market" in gasoline and providing better control of coupon issuance could eliminate the ban on pleasure driving in the Eastern States, the Petroleum Industry War Council said.

American Relief Officials are standing by to apply their Tunisian experience in supplying food to Sicilians, if called in by the Army, Fred K. Koehler, Chief of the Operations in North Africa, told a press conference. He said it was understood that the military already were taking some supplies to the island for the civilian population

National: Inter-racial Understanding Promoted

Inter-racial understanding to assure no race riots in St. Louis will be promoted by a citizens committee, Mayor William Becker announced. Formation of such a committee was urged by the executive board of the St. Louis Industrial Union Council, C. I. O.

The War:

Latest developments from world battle fronts: Page 1 in Column 8.

Bermuda Scraps the Buggy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAMILTON, Bermuda, July 15—At long last the machine age has caught up with Bermuda—to stay.

In a final gesture of resignation to what some people call progress, the Bermuda Assembly officially has turned its back on the buggy-whip era and stepped on the gas.

After contentious debate, the Assembly voted by a brave 22 to 10 to remove all restrictions against the use of motor vehicles in the island.

The beginning of the end came with the war, when Bermudans turned the other way as armed forces and construction engineers droned by in cars and trucks engaged in building the 99-year lend-lease base.

Now the gate swings wide, the light is green and the lazy clop-clop of hooves seems destined to fade to an echo for which only native drivers and sentimental tourists may sigh.

There is only one hitch, temporarily, to the new order in Bermuda—where can civilians get cars to replace the buggies?

Algerian Arab Thanks President For American Gifts to His Family

WASHINGTON, July 15 (AP)—Zoucedraia Raha, an Arab whose four children received a package of clothing as a gift from America, has sent a letter of thanks to the President.

To Raha, the United States was just the name of a remote land whence came the soldiers he saw in Algeria. But he was touched by the gift, the War Department reported today, and—unable to write English—appealed to a staff sergeant of Royal Engineers at a near-by British hospital.

The Arab dictated this letter:

'I wish to thank you for the gifts which have been so kindly distributed to myself and family. It is good for our people to be so friendly, and we all hope that when the war is over we shall know one another better."

Raha then signed the letter, and the sergeant sent it to American Army Headquarters, which dispatched it.

The Christian Science Monitor Index

Thursday, July 15, 1943

Boston and New England News 2, 4, 5
Connecticut Letter 5
Daily Features Page 17
Editorials 18
Financial Pages 13, 14
For Young People 12
Radiocast Programs of Christian Science 4
Radio Timetable 4
Sports Page 15
Theater and Arts 4
The Home Forum 10
Praying to a Perfect Father (With German Translation)
Advertising
Amusement (grouped) 4
Camp (grouped) 12
Classified 14
Restaurant (grouped) 15

Weather Report

Cooler Tonight

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Thursday at 9:30 p. m. and ends Friday at 4:51 a. m.
Dimout begins Friday at 9:19 p. m. and ends Saturday at 4:52 a. m.

Longshoremen In Boston End 24-Hour Strike

Fifteen hundred return to work after protest against the new method of paying the men.

Fifteen hundred Boston longshoremen returned to work at 1 p. m. today terminating a strike on the waterfront which began yesterday in protest against a new method of paying the men.

Brig. Gen. Charles H. Cole, Chairman of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, announced the strike had been settled at a conference between union representatives and Mayor Tobin's Boston Port Labor Committee formed two years ago to aid in the settling of local labor problems.

James L. Truden, of the Boston Port Authority, a member of the Committee, notified General Cole early this morning that a settlement had been affected and that the longshoremen would go back to work this afternoon.

John N. Levins, Chairman of the Boston Conference of Steamship Operators and Contract Stevedores, said the three locals of the International Longshoremen's Association had voted to go back to work. Two of them, he said, voted approval last night and the third local fell into line this morning. Daniel Donovan, International Vice-President of the Longshoremen's Association, A. F. L., is the third member of the Mayor's Committee.

The longshoremen, who are employed by contract as stevedores, walked out yesterday, stopping the loading and unloading of vital war materials at the Port of Boston. Soldiers at the Boston army base, who are in training in the handling of cargoes, were put to work last night loading ships.

The chief protests of the strikers was against a new method of paying them weekly instead of the second day following completion of each job.

The stevedores said the new wage system was introduced to facilitate bookkeeping which had been altered because of the new Government withholding tax regulation.

The original proposal of paying the longshoremen was to pay them on Friday for the week ending the preceding Saturday. New payment system now agreed upon: the men will receive their pay on Fri-

Continued on Page 2, Column 8

Allies Gain on All Fronts in Sicily; German Offensive in Russia Fizzles; More Meat and Easing on Gas Seen

Brown sees hope for 'A' card drivers but Ickes says no 'gas' for nonessentials.

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 15—Price Administrator Prentiss M. Brown in a press conference in which he flatly denied charges made by Lou Maxon, his resigning aid, that OPA had abandoned its price-control goals or policies, disclosed to correspondents that the supply of beef should soon be plentiful, with a heavy movement of livestock to market, and also that the pleasure-driving ban in the East on "A" card holders would be lifted "as soon as possible."

But even as Mr. Brown was hinting that Eastern motorists may soon expect the ban on pleasure driving to be lifted because of the improved gasoline situation, across the City Petroleum Administrator Harold L. Ickes, who controls supplies, reiterated that there is no gasoline for unessential driving in sight. Military demands for oil and gasoline are growing "higher and higher" every day, Mr. Ickes declared, adding that the Petroleum Administration "couldn't err" in allowing any gasoline to be used for anything othe rthan essential purposes.

Mr. Brown also disclosed:

Other Disclosures

While there had been a 6 per cent rise in the cost of living since Sept. 15, there was a 1 per cent decline last month.

Food will be sufficient for the civilian population, though housewives may not have the selection they would like.

The price of corn will remain at present levels and the support price of hogs has been fixed and will continue.

Rationing of one "cheap and easy" commodity is in the offing, but no other rationing will be undertaken without specific consent of Congress.

Grade labeling of rayon hosiery and the compromise grade labeling

Continued on Page 9, Column 5



Associated Press

Pass the Ammunition

British soldiers form a chain to pass ammunition ashore during the invasion of Sicily while in deeper water a tank moves ashore. This is a British official photograph sent from Algiers, Algeria, by Office of War Information radio.

British-American forces break Axis defenses; Allies press siege of Mubo, New Guinea.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

The Allies have made further gains against increasing enemy resistance in Sicily; the German offensive in Russia seems to have sputtered out completely, and the war in the Pacific has been stepped up with a new Allied push against Mubo in New Guinea.

That is today's overall war picture.

The news from Sicily is especially gratifying—so gratifying, in fact, that some observers now envisage a quick end to the campaign and are asking, What comes next?

The British on the right flank have pushed considerably beyond Augusta and are well within the Catania Plain after repulsing a fairly strong German counterattack. American troops have taken another airfield and several strategic hills in the west and the south.

British and American parachutists have been dropped behind enemy lines in an undetailed undertaking which may portend sensational new developments. At least 12,000 prisoners have been taken. And another very heavy air attack has been carried out on the vital ferry port of Messina.

As yet there has been no major battle, but at least two seem to be impending—near Catania and on the extreme western end of the arc-like front where the Americans are advancing. One correspondent, reporting from a British cruiser in Catania Bay, says the main portion of the crack German Hermann Göring Division has dug in just below Catania.

The immediate American objective in the extreme west still is unclear. Presumably General Patton's men are poised at Naro to push northward against Canicatti and then northeastward for a possible union with General Montgomery's troops, or due west toward Agrigento, where a powerful enemy concentration is reported. The more logical move would seem to be—at least from this distance—toward Agrigento. This ancient town's sea outlet, Porto Empedocle, already is under naval and air bombardment. Its capture would give the Americans another valuable port and communications center, less than 200 miles from Tunis, and might result in the quick elimination of a Nazi flanking threat.

In Russia, Moscow reports the Red Army is counterattacking on a steadily increasing scale and that several villages have been recaptured near Belgorod.

The story of the German offensive in Russia is still to be told. Have the Russians scored one of the truly decisive victories of the war in halting it? Or was it a limited operation from the beginning which the Germans decided to discontinue when the Allied blow fell in Sicily? Time will tell.

In the attack on Mubo, which is only 12 miles south of the main Japanese New Guinea base of Salamaua, General MacArthur reports that American troops are closing in for "decisive action." Seven hundred miles away at Munda, on New Georgia Island, American ground forces continue their slow advance and Allied airmen have tightened the blockade by destroying two barges and a cargo vessel.

Sicily:

Allies Make Gains In All Sectors

Dispatches from Allied Headquarters in North Africa said gains had been made in all sectors in Sicily after a battle on the Eastern shoreline in which the British

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Old Dalton Trail in Alaska To Be Lure for Future Tourist

To defend Alaska, Army engineers and their crews have slashed through forests, bulldozed through mud and ice, and wound around picturesque mountains to complete the 1,600-mile Alaska Military Highway from Edmonton, Alberta, to Fairbanks, Alaska. Now spur highways are being added. The Christian Science Monitor is printing a series on this network, written by its Alaska correspondent, who has just traversed the route.

The second story on the Old Jack Dalton Trail appears today.

By Fergus Hoffman
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ON THE OLD JACK DALTON TRAIL, Alaska—This is the way the tourists will come—after the Japanese are gone.

That isn't a prediction. It's a statement of fact, based on magnificent views of tall, shimmering peaks, fragrant breaths of deep-tangled evergreen forests of spruce and pine, and glimpses of swift-flowing rivers and jungle-fringed northern lakes. Combine unexplored wilderness with gasoline and try to keep the tourists away!

Right now, of course, except for an itinerant newspaperman now and then, the Army is keeping the tourists away—but the Army hasn't combined gasoline and wilderness yet. In fact, newspapermen who have traveled the completed section of the road like to quote Brig. Gen. James A. O'Connor's motto: "You can't stumble sitting down." After a tour of this new road, which will link the Alaskan seacoast with the Alaska Highway, you're convinced that General O'Connor wasn't thinking of jeeps when he gave the motto to his Northwest Service Command. To see the project, you travel by jeep. And when you skid down river banks, bounce along rocky creek beds, and roar up steep mountain sides, you realize with every jolt that it is possible to "stumble sitting down."

But except for necessary travel between construction camps along the new road, no one is sitting down. And no one is stumbling, either. This highway must be completed by Nov. 1, because that's the date General O'Connor has set. There is an air of hurry, impelled by the need for speed which the Army Engineers have instilled in the civilian road crews who are building the road, and the casual visitor carries away with him a vivid memory of teamwork and spirited co-operation.

Dalton Opened Trail

Back in the gold-rush days, when men from throughout the world swarmed north to make their fortunes in the Klondike placer fields, this new road route was followed by thousands of would-be miners. One of them, Jack Dalton, drove a herd of cattle across Chilkat Pass to Dawson City and made a fortune; he established a permanent trade route through this wilderness and the route came to be known as the "Jack Dalton Trail." The Army's present survey follows the Dalton Trail much of the way. Even before Dalton's time, Indian tribes of the region had a summer hunting and fishing camp along the present route and some of the mountain tribes exacted tributes of fur and gold from travelers bent on reaching either the interior or the coast.

Now, working 12-hour shifts in the long Alaskan sunlight, road crews are blazing the highway straight through the forests and across the innumerable creeks and rivers which interlace the mountains. No effort is being made to build a permanent roadway; as soon as the rock has been blasted away and the power shovels have scooped the debris into the fill, crews move forward to hack anew at the wilderness. Another crew is working toward the coast from the Alaska Highway, 108 miles north of Whitehorse, and until the two crews meet the Army won't let them take time to smooth out the bumps. The main item now is to get a rough pathway cut through

Continued on Page 8, Column 7

Air Squadron Adopts 'Bill'

CHARLOTTE, N. C., July 15 (AP)—"Sergeant" William Turner Funderburk, Jr., boasts the distinction of being the youngest member of an American Air Force Squadron.

Young Bill, a husky eight-pounder, was born July 13 to Mrs. Funderburk. His father, Master Sergeant Funderburk, who formerly was based at Morris Field here, where he met the girl who is now Bill's mother, was killed in England May 27 when a jeep overturned.

In memory of their comrade, the 213 members of Funderburk's Air Force Squadron wrote Mrs. Funderburk requesting that they be permitted to "adopt" the unborn baby and of sending it a monthly allowance.

Young Bill now has on hand 25 pounds in English money, and will receive the same amount monthly. His mother has a check for $180 from the Squadron to help pay the expenses of the young "Sergeant's" advent into the world.

On the way to England now is a picture of Bill, which is to be posted on the bulletin board at Squadron Headquarters. Young Bill's name will be added to the roster as an honorary member of the Squadron.

Why Allies Haven't Taken Munda Yet

By Gordon Walker
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
Accredited to the United States Naval Forces in the South Pacific

RUSSELL ISLANDS, July 15—Why is Munda still in Japanese hands?

It can be said at the outset that it is not because the American offensive in the Solomons has lost momentum or because it was insufficiently prepared.

Munda is a hard nut to crack, and the leaders of the American assault knew from the beginning that it would be. It lies in one of the most naturally defensible areas in the world. Every advantage is with the defenders. The advancing American ground troops must hack their way, literally inch by inch, through unbelievably thick jungle.

Moreover, the capture of this New Georgia stronghold must not be disassociated from the context of the entire campaign. It is only an incidental objective in the ousting of the Japanese from the Central Solomons area and the laying of groundwork for advances on Bougainville and Rabaul.

Some Reinforcements

The Japanese garrison numbers probably about 5,000, and in spite of the close naval blockade, which already has resulted in two decisive American sea victories, some reinforcements are believed to be leaking through.

Losses on both sides undoubtedly will be heavier as the operation progresses. But considering the invasion of New Georgia in its broad aspects, the siege of Munda is accomplishing its primary purpose of distracting the enemy and sapping its strength.

The American land, sea, and airforces are endeavoring to consolidate toeholds of what may now be called the first entirely offensive move against Japan.

First Step to Japan

Guadalcanal and Papau were limited offensives with primarily defensive objectives. The three landings on New Georgia, on the other hand, not only are on a far larger scale and involve larger numerical forces, but constitute the first deliberate stab in the direction of Tokyo.

The operation does not come up to the hopes and expectations of some military leaders in this area, who would have liked to bypass New Georgia and possibly strike directly Bougainville or even Rabaul. But it is held necessary in the interim, the length of which will be determined more by the range of the aircraft involved than the range of the ships which carry the men to the beaches.

Compared with Africa or the invasion of Sicily, it would appear a small operation. It is, however, an all-out push for the South Pacific area, utilizing practically all available resources of manpower and equipment. For men and officers who long have cooled their heels and become impatient for action, it is like a cool shower in the desert—the climax of months of preparation—toiling at docks, massing of stores, and straining men in the jungles.

Operation Successful

At this early stage, the operation has been remarkably successful and is in some cases a bit ahead of schedule.

I have just completed a quick trip from Viru where the Marines completely routed the Japanese garrison, thence to Rendova Island, where the Army has completed occupation, and back to the American base in the Russell Islands where P-T boats and aircraft are sending out constant patrols to keep the Japanese from striking counterblows and to afford all-important air coverage.

At Viru, the situation is secure, although about 100 or more Japanese scattered and starving in the surrounding bush still are sniping against patrols and constitute a minor nuisance. The same situation applies at Wickham and Rendova. At the latter place, which is the spearhead of the invasion force, small groups of Japanese still roam

Continued on Page 8, Column 4

Anti-Fascist Front in Italy Links Parties

LONDON, July 15 (CBS)—Italy's most reactionary paper, Regime Fascista, admitted in an article that the anti-Fascist movement "has swept the minds of intellectuals, liberals and some intellectual (Roman) Catholics in Italy," the British Radio said today.

By Paul Cremona
Former Rome Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor now in London

LONDON, July 15—As the American and British forces advance deeply into Italian territory in Sicily news reaches London of an effort to form a united anti-Fascist front inside Italy.

Co-operation has been established between the leaders of a new Italian democratic party called "Partito d' Azione" [Action Party], the Italian Socialist Party, the Italian Liberal Party, and the Italian Communist Party.

These four political groups, hitherto bitterly opposed, have now sought to form an anti-Fascist underground front with a two-fold aim, namely, overthrow of the Fascist regime and establishment of a constitutional democratic republic.

Call for Co-operation

This important development in the Italian internal situation was announced in the latest issue of the anti-Fascist underground newspaper, Italia Libera, to reach London.

This united anti-Fascist front summons all freedom-loving Ital-

Continued on Page 6, Column 3

Swedish People Placed First In List of Nation's Assets

Back from a visit by air to Sweden and Britain, the Foreign Editor of The Christian Science Monitor writes six articles "Flight Report From Europe." The fourth follows:

By Charles E. Gratke
Foreign Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Will there be any small nations after this war?

When the settlements begin to take gradual form, what role will be played by the little countries?

At the moment it is the fashion to think in terms of big blocs. European politics shares the fallacy of bigness which once hovered over American industry. Somehow people thought that if you could make things larger, they automatically became better. But it isn't necessarily so.

And besides the "little nations" add up to more than a quarter of continental Europe west of Russia.

Something of a case may be made against the small nation on purely strategic grounds. When Pravda thunders that no small nation should be permitted to exist within strategic distance of a key city of any great power, the meaning extends beyond the obvious reference to Finland and Leningrad.

Perhaps the answer to the military argument is that of Britain's Foreign Secretary. Anthony Eden reminded the world only recently that security and peace have no frontiers. Neither has economics. National reorganization, however adroit and expert, will never solve the fundamental problems of either war or commerce.

Where, then, does the solution lie?

Must Be Flexibility

During our visit to Europe we discussed the problem of the small nation with many of the men who will at least write the first act of the postwar drama. There is a curious agreement among them—one point on which divergent opinions converge.

The composite paraphrase would run like this:

"The great secret lies not in any categorical plan. Details of world organization will change. Territorial settlements will alter. We learned that after the last war. These things must be flexible.

"But it is important that we perceive a little more of the guiding principles.

"We must understand and define the values which we wish to preserve."

The values we wish to preserve,

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

'Why' Bombs Land on PAW As Oil Barrage Thickens

WASHINGTON, July 15 (AP)—From end to end of the Atlantic seaboard the problem of gasoline and fuel oil supplies has become more and more troublesome by repeated pressure of questions.

War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes promised yesterday to survey the situation and make public his findings and his decisions.

The Office of Price Administration, which does the pricing and rationing of eastern oil supplies, has been a favorite target for critics.

But meanwhile here are some of the questions whistling around the ears of Secretary Harold L. Ickes' Petroleum Administration for War (PAW), the government agency charged with getting oil supplies to where they are needed in the United States:

From Southern States on the eastern seaboard: oil reserves are being built up here so why can't we be allowed more gasoline than we get now?

For Whole Area

PAW answer is: those reserves are not being built up for Southern States alone but are reserves for the whole eastern area.

From some southerners: great pipe lines are running through the South now, with one emptying at Richmond, Va., so why can't we get a better share of gasoline than our present rations?

Again PAW says: those pipe lines are for the benefit of the nation as a whole—they help get oil to the East—and are not meant for the benefit of any one section. It doesn't make any difference whether there are reserve tanks at Richmond. Reserves are to be drawn upon to fill needs and gaps wherever they exist.

From New England may come the query: are we going to have enough fuel oil next winter?

To which PAW says: there will be no less fuel oil than last winter for your use, although there may not be more. But special adjustments will be made where needed in the case of very small homes, and very big homes housing a large number of people.

From other sections of the East may come this: are our fuel supplies for the home actually coming into our area or where are they?

To which PAW says: fuel oil supplies for home heating are being built up in New England now ahead of any other eastern section because cold weather hits New England first. The other sections of the East will be provided for.

From Gulf Ports

Then this question: now that the U-boat has been badly kicked around in the Atlantic, why can't military and oil supplies for Europe and Africa start out from Gulf ports instead of eastern Atlantic ports? Wouldn't that free tank cars—now carrying such oil to the east—for taking civilian oil supplies to the east and thus build up reserves faster?

Once more PAW chirps: The shortest, fastest route to Europe and Africa is from East Coast ports, not gulf ports. Speed is important, so is time. In the course of a year ships leaving from the East Coast could make more round trips to Europe than ships leaving from Gulf Coast ports.

PAW additionally says through a spokesman:

On the East Coast now oil stocks are about 31 per cent of normal, normal being the 1940-41 period. Tank cars now in service hauling oil supplies number 107,560, of which 80,156 are used in district No. 1, the eastern seaboard, either shuttling supplies back and forth there or bringing in supplies.

Twenty-five pipe lines, all in one way or another helping the flow of oil to the east, have been completed in this country since Pearl Harbor.

At the same time oil production in District No. 1 — New York, Pennsylvania and West Virginia produce oil in that area—has fallen off. In the Mid-West there has been a falling off.

While some of the reduction may be due to operators who—seeking price increases and not getting them—may have given up production, other factors are manpower and equipment. But still another factor, PAW points out, is natural decreasing productivity in some fields.

Fresh Fish Supply Uncertain



Wide World

New England Catches Dwindle

Although fishing vessels continued to operate in and out of Boston today, protests against the new OPA ceiling prices mounted, trawlers remained idle in Connecticut, and a strike of New Bedford fishermen appeared imminent. Upper picture shows fishermen hauling in a catch of rosefish, a species now used in large quantities by the armed forces. Lower picture shows some of New England's fishing craft unloading their catches.

Fishermen May Quit Over Price Ceilings

Uncertainty seemed to hedge about Friday's fresh fish supplies in the Boston markets today as the result of the OPA's new wholesale fish price ceilings which became effective on Tuesday.

Because of dissatisfaction over these prices fishermen may refuse to take their boats out of Boston this afternoon, it was indicated today on the waterfront.

Patrick J. McHugh, Secretary-Treasurer of the Atlantic Fishermen's Union here, appealed to his members to work the boats, although he admitted that the low ceilings removed the incentive to go out.

Previously, members of the Boat Owners Association, the Massachusetts Fisheries Association, had criticized the July 13 ruling by the Office of Price Administration as being unfair. They claimed that the objective of reducing prices to the consumer was not guaranteed by the OPA decision to limit wholesale prices only.

No Delay on Ceilings

It was understood that the War Labor Board office here had requested OPA to postpone its ceilings on fish until the War Production Board decision had been made on the current petition for a new wage scale. The OPA ceiling went into effect on schedule, however.

Mr. McHugh pointed out that consumers are being "victimized on their earnings," by paying uncontrolled prices at retail, even though wholesale prices were controlled.

He predicted that many fishermen might be tempted to go into war industry for higher wages and thereby seriously feduce the number of available fishermen to carry on the industry. In asking his members to go to sea today, he said: "We ought to give the OPA ceilings a try."

Salmon, mackerel, halibut, and lobsters appeared to be about the most plentiful items in the markets today. Despite the drops in wholesale prices representing decreases from 10 to 20 per cent, retailers, generally, were asking as much for such seafoods as they did a week ago. The popular cod and haddock seemed to have largely disappeared from the markets as the result of the new wholesale ceilings.

More Idle Trawlers

At Mystic, Connecticut, a fleet of 45 trawlers remained idle, and it was reported that as many as 200 crew members had filed applications for work in near-by war plants. "The low ceiling doesn't make it worth the effort to take out the boats," said Capt. John W. Smith, President of the New England Fishermen's Association.

At New Bedford, fishermen remained in port, many of them taking the opportunity to overhaul and paint their craft, although they insisted they were not out on strike.

On the North Shore, at Gloucester, fishermen who made an all-time record haul in June appeared undisturbed today by the new OPA ruling. Observers stated that, in general, Gloucester catches of late had run primarily to redfish, on which ceiling prices were established last May.

As the result of the various tie-ups of fishing vessels in New England, particularly in the southern sections, a serious shortage of fish loomed in Philadelphia markets, already low on meats. Normally, Philadelphia receives about 36,000 pounds of fish daily from southern New England fishing ports.

More Latin-American Books In the Public Schools Urged

More Latin-American languages and literature should be taught in our public schools if we are to become truly acquainted with our neighbors in the southern half of this two-family hemisphere, Dr. José Padín and Dr. Henry Gratton Doyle agreed this morning.

Speaking before the Latin-American workshop, which is being sponsored in Cambridge this week by the Harvard Graduate School of Education and the Pan American Society of Massachusetts, both men held that the study of these subjects is justified by our need to know better the character and ideals of our Spanish and Portuguese-speaking neighbors.

"You may not find in their books 'the glory that was Greece and the grandeur that was Rome,'" Dr. Padín told the teachers and school administrators who comprised his audience, "but you will find many things that will strengthen your faith in the democratic way of life." He challenged them to "get busy and do something" about the study of Latin-American literature. Dr. Padín is Consulting Editor to the Armed Forces Institute of the War Department as well as modern language editor of D. C. Heath & Co.

Dr. Doyle, who is Dean of George Washington University and Director of the Latin-American Language Center, Washington, D. C., spoke on "Trends and Achievements in Teaching Spanish and Portuguese."

For the elementary school level Dr. Padín recommended three types of material: simple prose and poetical selections, especially written for children, drawn from Latin-American literary sources and translated into English; Latin-American juveniles such as "Narizinho arrebitado" and "Tibicuera"; and descriptions of scenery, customs, and occupations, either adapted from English sources or translated from standard Latin-American authors.

Where Spanish and Portuguese are taught as languages, he urged the use of proverbs (to be memorized), fables in verse, songs and games, and folktales. At the high school level, in addition to these types of literature, he would include short stories, plays, and novels.

He cautioned the teachers at length against making their definition of literature too narrow or exclusive. "To teach literature in the public schools," he said, "you cannot limit your choice to the famous materpieces that everybody praises and only the faantics read. That is the wrong way for it may kill at the source all interest in literature.

"A more practical way," he went on, "is to make your definition of literature broad enough to include popular poetry, folklore, proverbs, songs, games, and similar manifestations of the Iberian and Ibero-American mind. Tap these sources. You will be rewarded for your troubles. Through them children will later reach the heights where the literary gods sit enthroned."

There are ample materials edited in this country to teach Spanish-American literature in the high schools, he asserted. But for elementary teaching, the basal English readers can and should be revised, he said, to include selections from Latin-American literature.

"The revised English readers will contain such selections if you teachers insist on it," he declared. "I can say, as an editor, that the textbook consumer is always right and that the publisher can only ignore his demands at his own peril. But, of course, you must tell the publisher what to put in."

Women Are Urged To Join Reserves Of Coast Guard

An appeal to Boston young women to consider joining the SPARS, women's reserves of the United States Coast Guard, in order to relieve men in that branch for active duty, was voiced today by Mayor Tobin at the official opening of the new SPAR recruiting office at 70 State Street.

This new office is a separate enlistment center for the SPARS who formerly enlisted in WAVE recruiting centers.

To permit a program of talks and band music, by city and military officials, Kilby Street near State, opposite the new Spar office, was closed for 90 minutes.

Other speakers were Mrs. Adele Hendrickson, district director of Suffolk County, American Legion Auxiliary; Mrs. Ida Cohen, past national commander, Veterans of Foreign Wars Auxiliary, and Ensign Barbara Kobler, Spar procurement officer in Boston.

Sentence Upheld In Contempt Cases

A full bench of the Supreme Court today handed down a decision which ruled that Lieut. Harold J. Walkins of the Boston police and Angelo V. Berlandi, Assistant Secretary to Mayor Tobin, must serve terms of six months and nine months in jail, respectively, for contempt of the municipal court.

The decision came after two years of deliberation and was written by Chief Justice Fred T. Field and was 37 pages long.

The two men brought writs of error to void the judgments of contempt but the full bench said:

"Since there is no error in the ruling of the single justice Henry T. Lummus and no error is disclosed in the records in the cases of the municipal courts in the City of Boston the judgment of the Court in each case must be affirmed."

Hayes Appointed Boston Assessor

John M. Hayes of West Roxbury, who joined the Boston Assessing Department as a clerk 33 years ago, was appointed a member o fthe Board of Assessors today by Mayor Tobin.

Mayor Tobin also named three new deputy assessors. They are: Thomas J. Murphy of Dorchester, Paul J. Oswald of Roslindale, and John J. O'Connor of South Boston.

Air Lines Cut Passenger And Express Rates

Air passenger and express rates today were lowered approximately 10 to 12 per cent throughout the United States as new tariffs filed by major transcontinental and border-to-border air lines and the Railway Express Agency with the Civil Aeronautics Board became effective.

Under the new passenger rates the air fare between Boston and Nw York on American Airlines, for instance, is $9.90, plus 10 per cent Federal tax, as compared with the former rate of $11.95, plus tax. Other air transport companies which filed new tariffs were Transcontinental and Western Air, Inc., United Air Lines, Eastern Air Lines, Braniff Airways, and Western Air Lines.

Air express rates have been reduced as much as 12½ per cent, with an over-all reduction averaging 10½ to 11 per cent, it was announced by Leonard F. Whidden, General Agent, Railway Express Agency, for Boston, Cambridge, and Somerville.

Mr. Whidden pointed out that the saving a pound under the reduced rates on a shipment weighing 25 pounds between Boston and Chicago, for instance, would be $.0448, or $1.12 saving on 25 pounds.

Other savings:

Boston-San Francisco, 12 cents a pound, $3.00 on 25 pounds.

Boston-New Orleans, $.07 cents a pound, $1.75 on 25 pounds.

Boston-New York, $.01 cent a pound, $.25 on 25 pounds.

Passenger rate comparisons of old and new fares, not including the 10 per cent Government tax, between Boston and other cities on American Airlines routes:

	Old	New
Washington	$24.15	$21.85
Chicago	51.42	47.50
Dallas	94.55	89.25
Los Angeles	156.42	147.50

23 New Englanders Among 277 Soldiers Reported as Missing

WASHINGTON, July 15 (AP)—The names of 23 New England residents were included in a list of 277 army men reported missing in action by the War Department in the European, North African and Pacific areas.

They were:

European Area

Connecticut

Bieu, Staff Sergt. Joseph D.—Clement A. Bieu, father, New Haven.
Katusney, Staff Sergt. John J.—Mrs. Rose Katusney, mother, Meriden.
Wilcox, First Lieut. Lawrence R.—Mrs. Dorothy A. Wilcox, wife, Ansonia.

Maine

Corrigan, 2nd Lieut. Thomas J.—Thomas F. Corrigan, father, Portland.
Pratt, Sergt. David A.—Arne L. Pratt, father, Phillips.

Massachusetts

Anderson, Tech. Sergt. Bernard H.—Mrs. Mary A. Anderson, mother, Lexington.
Biernacki, Staff Sergt. Joseph J.—Mrs. Agnes Biernacki, mother, Webster.
Demchak, 2nd Lieut. Nicholas—Mrs. Mary A. C. Demchak, Lynn.
Francis, 2nd Lieut. John J.—Mrs. Agnes R. Francis, mother, Milton.
Gaudette, 2nd Lieut. Joseph H.—Mrs. Cecelia Gaudette, mother, Lawrence.
Godette, Staff Sergt. Wilfred—Mrs. Virginia F. Godette, mother, Wakefield.
Goodwin, Staff Sergt. Norman C.—Mrs. Iren G. Goodwin, mother, Bradford.
Holmes, 1st Lieut. Weldon F.—Lester F. Holmes, father, Brockton.
Lavoie, Staff Sergt. Ralph E.—Mrs. Joseph Lavoie, mother, Fitchburg.
Meithe, Tech. Sergt. Gerald D.—Wilfred Meithe, father, New Bedford.
Pulaski, 2nd Lieut. Frank T.—Albert M. Pulaski, father, West Roxbury.

North African Area

Massachusetts

Whalen, Staff Sergt. John M.—Mrs. Ethel L. Otis, aunt, Brockton.

New Hampshire

Raitto, Cpl. Frank A.—Donald Raitto, brother, Troy.

Pacific Area

Connecticut

Matus, Staff Sergt. Joseph V.—Mrs. Nellie Matus, mother, New Britain.
Trostel, Sergt. Harold C.—Mrs. Dorothy M. Trostel, wife, Meriden.

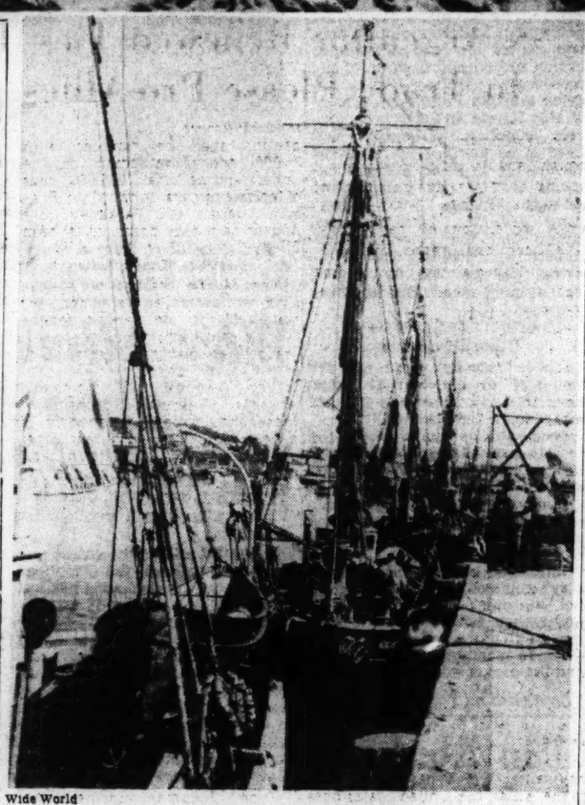
Massachusetts

Costello, Col. Patrick J.—Mrs. Margare Costello, mother, Norwood.

Southwest Pacific Area

Massachusetts

Gionet, Tech. Sergt. Leonard A.—William M. Gionet, father, Shirley.
Spognardi, Sergt. Frank—Ruggerio Spognardi, father, Roslindale.



Wide World

New England Catches Dwindle

Although fishing vessels continued to operate in and out of Boston today, protests against the new OPA ceiling prices mounted, trawlers remained idle in Connecticut, and a strike of New Bedford fishermen appeared imminent. Upper picture shows fishermen hauling in a catch of rosefish, a species now used in large quantities by the armed forces. Lower picture shows some of New England's fishing craft unloading their catches.

11 Bay State Men Held Missing

Eleven Massachusetts men are reported today as missing in action in the European theater of war.

Among them is Lieut. Frank T. Pulaski, 2d, son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert M. Pulaski of West Roxbury, and a former member of the staff of The Christian Science Monitor.

Lieutenant Pulaski is co-pilot of a B-17 bomber. His wife and their infant son Randall live in Wellesley. Mrs. Pulaski is the former Shirley Norwood, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clayton Norwood of Wellesley. The couple were married on the West Coast, where Lieutenant Pulaski trained and received his commission.

Another man on the list of those missing—Lieut. John J. Francis, son of Mrs. Agnes R. Francis of 178 Brush Hill Road, Milton—had warned his mother that enemy opposition was increasing and the chances of being forced down increasing proportionately. He told her, however, not to worry too much, since many of the men who had to abandon their planes and parachute to the ground had been able to rejoin their outfits. Lieutenant Francis is a bombardier. Formerly he played football for Milton High School. where he graduated in 1937. Four months ago, in possession of his commission, he left for England. He has a brother and two sisters.

Lieut. Nicholas Demchak, Jr., a former Lynn photographer and now a bomber-navigator, is also on the missing list. His wife, Mary, lives at 24 Cottage Street. The couple were married last October at Salt Lake City where Lieutenant Demchak completed his training and was commissioned.

A name on the list familiar to Lexington residents is that of Technical Sergeant Bernard H. Anderson. He is a gunner on a Flying Fortress. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Anderson, live at 11 Lee Avenue, Lexington, and he has an older brother, Joseph, who is a machinist's mate in the U. S. Navy. Sergeant Anderson left for overseas directly from a brief furlough in May.

Aiken Sees Prospect Of Gas Relaxation

By the Associated Press

Washington, July 15

Senator George D. Aiken (R) of Vermont, said in a statement today that "prospects are good" for a relaxation of some of the restrictions against use of gasoline in New England.

Senator Aiken said he conferred today with Price Administrator Prentiss M. Brown after a conference yesterday with James F. Byrnes, War Mobilization Director.

"I believe they now realize the serious effect that the present gasoline restrictions are having on New England," he said.

New Bedford Back to Normal As Bus and Car Strike Ends

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., July 15—End of New Bedford's 36-hour bus and streetcar operators' strike today returned the city's public transportation to normal after the walkout had forced war workers to walk to their plants or improvise alternate transportation.

Elton S. Wilde, President and General Manager of the Union Street Railway Company, reported at noon today that service was "100 per cent normal" with the return of the 250 to 300 strikers this morning.

The street railway walkout came as the result of the unwillingness of the unionized street railway employees to share the company-owned Middle Street terminal with the Independent Coach Transportation Company, a nonunion operator.

The dispute was composed following an all-night conference between representatives of the Office of Defense Transportation, the War Labor Board, the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America (A. F. of L.), and the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration.

The traction company president said that New England Transportation Company bus service to the Cape, which had ceased apparently in sympathy with the union dispute, had resumed. He stated that he had noted several of their busses back in service.

While Mr. Wilde said he did not approve of the hasty action of his employees he declared that a "sense of loyalty to the government and the war effort" had prompted him to issue an order notifying the I. C. T. to cease using the company's Middle Street Terminal. The Independent terminal on Purchase Street is only several hundred yards from Middle Street, he said.

The street railway employees walked out at 3 p. m. last Tuesday when members of the Union Street Railway protested an order issued by the ODT housing the unionized Union Street Railway and non-union Independent company in the same terminal.

During the all-night conference Homer Johnson, head of the Boston ODT office, stated that the ODT terminal order was not mandatory upon the companies.

While the 36-hour walkout inconvenienced many war workers, a check disclosed little mass absenteeism in New Bedford and near-by Fall River. Some workers were granted 72-hour emergency gas rations by local boards in the area in order to permit them to drive to work.

Tin Collections To Be Resumed In Boston Next Week

Next week is tin-can-collection week again for Boston and many surrounding communities.

Monday will see collections being made in the first five wards of the Hub, and in Brockton, Dedham, Holbrook, Lincoln, Medford, Milton, Needham, Newton, Quincy, Randolph, Revere, Somerville, Waltham, Wellesley, Weston, Watertown, and Weymouth.

Somerville collections continue throughout the week, through Friday in Boston, Medford, Needham, Newton, and Revere, and through Thursday in Milton and Watertown. Other dates are:

Tuesday — Braintree, Canton, Holbrook, Waltham, Winthrop.

Wednesday — Cambridge north of Central Square, Wakefield, Waltham, Winchester.

Thursday—Cambridge, south of Central Square, Hingham, Hull, Stoneham, Winchester.

Friday—Everett.

Saturday—Woburn.

The War Production Board urges housewives again to have the prepared tins out on the sidewalk the night before the collection is scheduled to be made.

The need, WPB says furthermore, grows more acute every day for the salvaged tin from these waste products of the kitchen.

Longshoremen In Boston End 24-Hour Strike

Continued from Page 1

day for the week ending Monday at 7 a. m.

In successfully urging the 1,500 longshoremen to return to work today, Joseph P. Ryan, President of the International Longshoremen's Association, sent a telegram from New York. The telegram said in part:

"Due to deductions of Victory and withholding taxes, employers on North Atlantic have been forced to stop payment at 6 a. m. Monday in order to have pay roll ready by Friday. Men in Portland, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, and Hampton Roads have made the necessary sacrifices which change in stopping time entails. Would urge that Boston membership display the patriotism and organization spirit they have always shown when faced with a crisis. This of course is a war measure. Ask your membership whether they will not show their confidence in their regularly elected officers now in attendance at our international convention in enacting legislation that will result in some measure to hasten the end of the regrettable war our country is now engaged in."

Saltonstall May Speak in Kentucky

Governor Saltonstall may speak in Kentucky in behalf of the gubernatorial candidacy of Judge F. F. Willard, of Ashland, a Republican, it was learned at the State House today.

The invitation to speak in the Southern State was extended personally by Jewett Todd, a Kentucky Republican leader, who called on Governor Saltonstall this morning.

The Bay State Governor, Mr. Todd told newsmen, has received favorable mention in Kentucky whenever national politics have been discussed. Other Republican leaders, including Wendell L. Willkie, are being invited to aid the Republican State campaign in Kentucky, Mr. Todd said.

State Police Seek 225 New Members

A drive for 225 temporary State policemen to fill vacancies caused by the war was launched yesterday in Massachusetts. The new men will act as guards at vital war plants, bridges and dams and will work in barracks.

Governor Saltonstall in an executive order issued recently made the appointment of temporary State policemen possible. The order suspended the 30-year age limit for recruiting members for the State force.

It is expected at State Police headquarters that many of the men will be chosen from the ranks of the State Guard.

Russian Relief Calls for Helpers

More volunteer workers are needed to sort, mend, and pack clothes at the Russian War Relief Workroom, 122 Newbury Street, according to officials of the organization. The German military machine waits for no summer vacation, they point out, and the Russian civilian population is in urgent need of clothing.

Piles of warm clothing arriving at the workroom every day attest local sympathy for the Russian people, but it takes many hands to prepare the garments for shipment. The room is open from 9 to 5 on Mondays, Tuesday, Fridays; from 9 to 9 on Wednesdays and Thursdays, and from 9 to 1 on Saturdays.

Weather Reports

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Cooler Tonight

Boston and Vicinity: Cooler and less humid tonight and Friday morning; gentle winds.

Southwestern Maine and All Other New England States: Cooler and less humid tonight and Friday morning.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 10:14; height, 11.1 feet. Friday, 10:50 a. m.; height, 9.7 feet.

Wins Degree in Oratory



By a Staff Photographer

Popular Actress Is Honored

Ann Dere, successful actress and alumna of Curry College—formerly the Curry School of Expression—was honored today by the receipt of the degree of Master of Science of Oratory from the College. With her are Willard P. Lombard, left, Chairman of the Curry College Corporation, and Dr. Donald W. Miller, President of the College. Miss Dere, currently with the Cambridge Summer Theatre, and for three years in the cast of "Tobacco Road," was special guest today at exercises dedicating the College's Founders Hall and Alexander Graham Bell radio studios. The College was founded as a school of expression 65 years ago by Dr. Samuel Silas Curry, whose portrait also appears above.

Events Around Greater Boston

Friday

Mrs. Sayward will speak on "Enjoyment of Color" at the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Lanza Held in $500 Bail

Arraigned on charges of illegal possession and distribution of 32 "B" and "C" gasoline coupons, Arthur J. Lanza of Boston was held in $500 cash bail today in United States District Court, where Commissioner Martin T. Hall continued his case until next Thursday.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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U. S. Is Found Ill Prepared To Handle Demobilization

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 15 — An overall study of the urgent issue of what Congress has done or is doing to meet the postwar problem of demobilizing a possible 30,000,000 soldiers and war workers show little accomplished to date.

Here are highlights of the present picture:

1. Congress has just told the National Resources Planning Board, which was dealing with the subject, to wind up its work and shut down.

2. The Senate has named a committee under Senator Walter F. George (D) of Georgia to undertake postwar planning.

3. The Brookings Institution has just announced that it will accept the invitation of the George Committee to make technical postwar studies and investigations.

4. If the war should end tomorrow, officials at the NRPB estimate that only $1,500,000,000 of Federal construction projects are ready to start to give emergency employment, and of this only $600,000,000 of the work could be accomplished in the first year.

Still Buried in Committee

5. President Roosevelt last May urged Congress to take emergency action to authorize and expedite advance planning on $7,700,000,000 of a Federal "shelf" of construction projects, designed to cushion the shock of demobilization unemployment. The Lynch bill designed to carry through Mr. Roosevelt's request has not moved, however, out of the House Ways and Means Committee.

6. State and local projects up to a value of $1,000,000,000 are believed to be ready to start shortly after demobilization.

7. A special subcommittee of the George Committee, under Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming, chairman, has just been formed to blueprint a plan for industrial postwar reorganization. Senator O'Mahoney was Chairman of the TNEC studies. Associated with him are Senators Lucas (D) of Illinois and McNary (R) of Oregon. First hearings will be held on the west coast, probably in September.

8. The House has made no postwar planing arrangements.

9. Experts estimate that "for each billion of postwar construction work a total of 10,000 man years of technical personnel" is needed to prepare plans, draft designs and create architectural patterns.

Would Be Hopeless Mess

Summing the whole story up, if the war should end tomorrow, the assembled facts indicate that the nation would be hopelessly swamped with the demobilization problem.

In order to prepare for smooth and easy demobilization a year hence, the hardest kind of preparatory work must be undertaken, it is believed, and cannot be undertaken a minute too soon.

The problem of postwar planning is based on the prospect of 65,000,000 gainfully employed or in the Army when the war ends with 45,000,000 perhaps in war industries.

After deducting all allowances for those who will quit work for good, stay in the Army or continue in civilian war factories, a total of about 30,000,000 people is conservatively estimated as likely to be seeking new jobs when the war ends; twice the amount of unemployment as existed at the peak of the depression of the 30's.

It is assumed here that the Brookings Institution is being called in by the George Committee to replace the NRPB.

A Brookings Paradox

The Brookings Institution has a high reputation among academic circles, where, however, it is set down as belonging to the conservative side in the controversy that is dividing the economic world over the control of inflation, business cycles, and unemployment. In recent years studies by Dr. Harold Moulton, head of Brookings, have seemed to run counter to the Keynes Economic School, and he is now engaged in a controversy, with personal overtones, with Dr. Alvin H. Hansen of Harvard, Keynes' exponent.

Dr. Moulton recently attacked the NRPB on the charge that it advocated unqualified "deficit financing"; in other words, of not paying off the Government's war debt. This charge was denied by Beardsley Ruml and other officials of the NRPB, but was a basis for lopping off the Board's funds.

It is significant that the big postwar planning job seems to have been handed over to NRPB's chief critic.

O'Mahoney Is Hopeful

Interviewed here, Senator O'Mahoney said he hoped to find a method of "maintaining the fullest possible degree of employment" during the shiftover from wartime to peacetime industry. His subcommittee, he said, is starting "with no preconceived notions" but will try "to adjust the postwar ambitions and desires of all the various groups—agriculture, labor, business, finance, and consumer."

Senator O'Mahoney estimated that the Government has constructed about 20 per cent of the present industrial war plant, and asks, how is that going to be used after the war?

In a statement from the Brookings Institution, it was eblained no discussion of plans for cooperation with the George Committee has yet been made.

"We conceive our task to be not merely to present to the Commission our own recommendations with respect to postwar reconstruction but also to keep the Committee informed of significant studies being made by other agencies, both public and private."

The postwar economic planning which the George Committee now faces is one of getting its recommendations approved after it has assembled its facts.

Many Surveys, Little Action

In recent years America has been prominent in making elaborate and enlightened surveys, but then of failing to take action on them.

Senator O'Mahoney's own TNEC—or Temporary National Economic Commission—made elaboriate surveys, but was unable to prepare anything but the most general conclusions, on only a few of which Congress ever acted.

President Hoover, under supervision of Edward Eyre Hunt, had two sweeping reports prepared, on "Economic Changes," and on "Recent Social Trends." Congress ignored them.

The NRPB prepared an elaborate report on social security. This has been incorporated in a bill introduced by Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York, but so far the record has been the same. Congress has done nothing.

Congress has now reversed the Roosevelt procedure of having planning done within the Government by its own research staff, represented by the National Resources Planning Board. Instead, it has called in an outside agency, the Brookings Institution.

This is a return to the Hoover program. Both the big Hoover reports organized by Edward Eyre Hunt were carried through by outside research agencies.

America's Response to Axis Threat



Wide World

Richmond Tank Depot in California

A veil of secrecy has been kept over this depot since the Army took it over last July, but the story of the depot and the part it plays in the production, servicing and shipping of ordnance material has now been made available to the public. The depot today holds more material of war than was possessed by the entire U. S. Army during peacetime and it ships more tanks daily that General Pershing had in France at the close of World War I. The functions of the Richmond Tank Depot include receiving, storing, completing, modifying, repairing and packing for domestic and foreign shipment tanks, trucks, jeeps, bomb trailers, and other military vehicles. This picture shows a section of the vast tank assembly unit. Finished tanks move out on flat cars along the wall at right. Several vital and secret portions of the tanks have been blotted out in this picture.

Ickes Denounces Charges Against Lovett as Absurd

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 15—Describing the Dies Committee evidence against Dr. Robert Morss Lovett as a "travesty of justice" and a "witch hunt," Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, carried forward one step the bill of attainder argument made earlier this week by President Roosevelt.

Mr. Roosevelt has declared that he would not feel himself bound by the rider attached to the urgent deficiency appropriation bill calling for the automatic dismissal of Dr. Lovett and two other federal employees unless they are in the meantime re-named by President Roosevelt and confirmed by the Senate.

Mr. Ickes charged here that all the evidence against Dr. Lovett had been published by the subcommittee under Representative John Kerr (D) of North Carolina, but none of the evidence in his behalf.

Dr. Lovett, the man charged by the Dies and Kerr Committees as being subversive, is described by Mr. Ickes as follows:

Has Distinguished Career

He has had a distinguished career as an author, educator and social worker. He was Professor of English Literature at the University of Chicago for 45 years. The current Who's Who lists 11 books which he has written in his field, and he was an associate editor of The New Republic for 20 years. His only son was killed in action in Belleau Wood in the last war.

"I know that Dr. Lovett is a close and cherished friend of many persons who could not possibly mingle with one who had subversive sympathies: For example, a partner of Morgan, Stanley & Co., the President of the First National Bank of Chicago, a Republican judge of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, the President of a large industrial concern, and the senior partners of some of the largest law firms in Chicago and Washington. If a man is to be judged by his friends and his associates, it would seem at least as likely that I should be condemned for hiring a conservative Republican as that Dr. Lovett should be condemned as subversive."

Virgin Islands Background

Referring to Dr. Lovett's work in the Virgin Islands where for four years he has been Government Secretary, Mr. Ickes said:

"I have been sent a copy of the letter from the Chairman of the two legislative bodies of the Virgin Islands, unanimously approved by both Councils, which expressed to you the high regard which the people of these islands have for Dr. Lovett. They have found him, throughout his four years of service, 'an American gentleman, a patriotic citizen, and a humane administrator,' and see in him the symbol of the American flag for which their sons are fighting."

Mr. Ickes' closing comment was that "I am convinced that the subcommittee has before it a man whose only offense is that he is a genuinely good man, and whose service for the Government in the Virgin Islands is a credit not only to my Department but to the United States."

Pennsylvania Coal Strikers Return to Pits

PITTSBURGH, July 15 (AP)—The insurgent coal strike in southwestern Pennsylvania collapsed today as a federal grand jury continued an investigation to determine who was responsible for continuing the walkout which began June 20.

Two mass meetings, with United Mine Workers locals from the dozen mines which had remained idle represented, voted unanimously yesterday and last night to resume work today. All but about 3,500 of the final 10,000 holdouts went back yesterday.

"I have been called down to Pittsburgh by the FBI," Anthony Congelio, President of the local at the Isabella Mine of the Weirton Steel Company, told the mass meeting at Isabella, near Uniontown. "The Government means business. My own intentions are to go back to work."

Members of the 900-strong Isabella local who quit work even before the general walkout had refused to work "without a contract" and once so telegraphed President Roosevelt.

Under the 20-day-old Connally-Smill antistrike measure any person causing a work stoppage in Government-operated plants is subject to criminal penalties.

U. S. Attorney Charles F. Uhl, aided by Irving Hill and Henry A. Sweinhaut, special assistants to Attorney General Francis Biddle, had Allyn Renwick, District representative for Harold L. Ickes, Solid Fuels Administrator, before the grand jury for more than an hour.

C. I. O. Delays Action

PITTSBURGH, July 15 (AP)—The Congress of Industrial Organizations is withholding a threatened drive to scrap the "Little Steel" wage formula unless an effective price roll-back and food subsidy program was operating by July 15, its President, Philip Murray, disclosed.

"It is my understanding now that the President of the United States can exercise the power to demand an effective roll-back," Mr. Murray declared, "We will await that action."

This "understanding," he said, was based upon the Senate's defeat of an antisubsidy measure originating in the House.

Mr. Murray told a congressional committee June 25 that unless the roll-back was operating by mid-July, his organization would be compelled to demand a scrapping of the "Little Steel" formula and the President's hold-the-line order against inflation.

U. S.-Argentine Renewed Ties In Trade Please Pro-Allies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay — Although reliable indications are still lacking as to the foreign policy of the military rulers of Argentina, pro-Allied citizens of that country have been encouraged by a renewal of special wartime trading negotiations between Buenos Aires and Washington.

The advent of gasoline and fuel oil rationing has forced Argentina to attempt expansion of its oil production. The Argentines, with their motor transport, are not suffering as much as many North Americans, but they are irritated by any sacrifice, however small. Lack of plant and drilling equipment, however, stands in the way of further oil production. Negotiations were begun during the Castillo regime to acquire equipment in the United States. These did not prosper. Renewal of negotiations is announced by the new authorities, who say they are progressing promisingly.

The basis of the proposed agreement is the supply of drilling machinery in return for an Argentine undertaking to supply part of its production to neighboring countries, namely, Paraguay, Uruguay, and Brazil.

Frankly, in view of Argentina's neutrality, which has been costly to the Allies, the United States does not care to help Argentina, especially when that country has an abundance of food and most essential articles. Even gasoline is rationed generously. It is only in heavy fuel oils where the pinch is felt, because imports are necessary.

Realism of War Rules

The war situation demands a realistic American approach to the Argentine problem. Washington has to think of winning the war and of relieving partially the stress of good neighbors to the south who, though stricken economically, have not hesitated to throw in their lot diplomatically with the United Nations. Recently-published shipping losses, however, computed to avoid information of military value to the enemy, disclose that tankers have suffered considerably. The United States wants to allot more tanker tonnage to direct war supply but naturally does not want to abandon its hemispheric friends. What better solution, then, say the Argentines, than that offered by the agreement proposed with Argentina?

These negotiations are being carried out by Drs. Ernesto Malacorta and Carlos Toriano, representing the economic division of the Argentine Foreign Ministry, and Merwin L. Bohan, the economic counselor of the United States Embassy, advised technically by Philip Glover, from Washington. It has been agreed in principle that Argentina shall be supplied with 36,000 tons of equipment on the understanding that 360,000 tons of petroleum are supplied to Brazil, Uruguay and Paraguay once Argentina's own needs have been filled.

Castillo Monopolistic

One of the reasons why little progress toward an agreement resulted during the Castillo regime was Argentina's insistence on all the drilling machinery being supplied to the governmentally-controlled National Oil Company, whereas Washington considered there should be no monopoly in development work and that other companies, involving foreign capital, should participate in the expansion of Argentina's oil production.

At the same time reports are current, with the settling down, or digging in of the Ramirez military government, that Argentina is disposed to assist its neighbors in other ways. Bolivia, it appears, could do with greater supplies of food, as its concentration on metals for United States arms manufacturing has retarded agricultural development. The Andean mining republic always depended to a certain extent on imported food. Chile used to be a supplier but that country has its own struggle to live nowadays.

From Tucumán, northern Argentina, it is reported that a group of businessmen, under the auspices of the provincial authorities, are studying the possibility of exporting frozen meat to Bolivia.

In this connection it is pointed out that the Compañia Argentina de Intercambio has already signed a contract for the supply of frozen meat to several mines in the departments of Oruro, Potosi, and La Paz—Bolivian mining areas. This is considered only a beginning, however.

Brand New, Never Used Town Ready

CRANE, Ind. (AP)—Neatly, row on row, 600 housing units stand waiting for the people who will live in them. In the City Hall, the words "Mayor," "Fire Chief" and "Police Chief" identify the office rooms, but the men who will fill those offices are yet to be named.

Crane, Indiana, is about to come into being.

Erect in the middle of a prairie a naval ammunition depot which took a year to build, and you have to construct a town alongside it. Crane is probably the only town in the State without anything resembling a slum section. It was planned from the very beginning.

Construction of the town was started by the Federal Works Agency and later was tranferred to the Federal Housing Authority.

Its units are compact, utilitarian. A modernistically designed City Hall houses not only the offices of this municipality yet to be incorporated, but also a fire department with equipment to fight the first blaze, a large community auditorium where the first civic problems can be thrashed out, and a fully equipped nursery where war wives working at the depot can leave their children.

The settlement's newest project, one which can be finished in summer vacation months, is an $85,000 school building. Fittingly enough for the State's youngest town, the school will be one of the most modern in rural areas. It will have a teaching staff of eight or nine persons.

Miss Catherine Schirz of Wahoo, Neb., Recreational Director for the USO, moved into her office in the City Hall last week. Miss Schirz, the first occupant, is the Recreational Director for the USO of Crane, Ind.

Rainbow Pledge: 'Have Faith in Us'

CAMP GRUBER, Okla., July 15 (AP)—"Have faith in us."

The Rainbow Division—25 years after it helped smash the German tide at Champagne—proudly carried its old standard as it pledged itself in these words, to uphold the lustre and traditions of the famed outfit of World War I.

In a solemn ceremony July 14 the Division was reactivated and its commander, Brig. Gen. Harry J. Collins, told the hundreds of veterans of the first World War:

"Have faith in us.

"As your battle record is a challenge to us, so will it be a challenge to whatever enemy we may meet in combat.

"We know that. We expect it. And we are glad that it is so."

The reactivated division also heard a message from Gen. Douglas MacArthur, who helped organize the original division and named it the Rainbow because it was made up of troops from 26 states.

The New Rainbow Division will draw its troops from all of the states and proudly flew the flags of every state in the Union as it stood at attention to hear the formal order.

Murphy Urged for N. J. Post

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEWARK, N. J., July 15—With the New Jersey Democratic organization still casting about for its choice to head the Party ticket in the oncoming 1943 Governorship election, a boom reared itself here for Mayor Vincent J. Murphy as a man behind whom labor could unite in the interest of "an independent and progressive state administration."

A Murphy-for-Governor Committee figured in the 1942 Convention of the New Jersey Federation of Labor, of which Mayor Murphy is Secretary, and its revitalizing is in the hands of A. J. Cozzolino, the Mayor's deputy at City Hall, who is seeking 10,000 signatures to nominating petitions from the Federation's 900 locals in the State for filing by Sept. 15.

The Cozzolino summons to action deplores the "false serenity" of the Republican gubernatorial selection, Walter E. Edge; the "uncertainty in the Democratic Party"; the quarrels between the Republican Legislature and Gov. Charles Edison, whose feud with Mayor Frank Hague, Hudson County Democratic overlord, is now lengthily in the intraparty record, and the recent antilabor trend in Federal legislation as well as in various states.

Mayor Murphy's candidacy would be labor's choice, Mr. Cozzolino said, unless the State Democratic Party could unite on a candidate "who stands for a progressive administration of our State's affairs."

Union Elects Ryan To Office for Life

NEW YORK, July 15 (AP)—Joseph P. Ryan, President of the International Longshoremen's Association, A. F. of L., was elected to the office for life here July 14. Announcement of the action was made, after an executive session of the Association's 33rd quadrennial convention.

George W. Millner, a Negro, Second Vice-President, also was elected to a life term. The election paralleled the action of the Atlantic Coast District of the union, which honored the two union officials similarly last week.

A resolution, adopted earlier by the convention, called upon the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations "to eliminate Communists and fellow travelers from office and power in their local and international organizations."

Another resolution referred to Nazi propaganda claims of disunity in America and urged the A. F. of L. to set up a permanent labor unity commission whose aim would be readmission of the United Mine Workers of America and several other unions to the A. F. of L. fold.

Arnold Will Places Over $19 Millions

NEW YORK, July 15 (AP)—Mrs. Harriette Matilda Arnold, widow of Hickes Arnold, a nephew of the founder of Arnold Constable's Department Store, left a net estate of $20,629,539, an estate tax appraisal revealed July 14.

Under the terms of Mrs. Arnold's will, more than $19,000,000 is distributed among 38 religious, educational, and charitable institutions. Mrs. Arnold passed on April 29, 1942.

The residuary estate, totaling $17,683,533, was left equally among Harvard College, Yale and Princeton Universities, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the New York Public Library, St. Luke's Hospital, and Trinity Church, New York.

Mrs. Roosevelt Rallies Servicemen To Stand for Constructive Peace

PARAMARIBO, Dutch Guiana, July 15 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, wife of the President, hopes that American servicemen are thinking and talking of what must be done to build a constructive peace at the end of this war.

In a letter published in Talkie-Talkie, official U. S. Army weekly in this South American colony of the Netherlands, Mrs. Roosevelt said that she hoped "we have learned that peace is not something which comes because we sign a piece of paper" but that it "has to be built year by year."

Mrs. Roosevelt wrote in response to an invitation of the editor of Talkie-Talkie, Corp. Jerome Darrow, acting on a suggestion by the co-editor, Private Bernard Freeman, who was an editor in the Boston Bureau of the Associated Press until he entered the armed service.

"I am very glad to send you a message for Talkie-Talkie, your weekly Army newspaper," the President's wife wrote in part.

"I understand only too well how hard it must be for our soldiers who stand guard in the jungle and outposts which we are now occupying.

"I want to say to them that on every hand I hear how wonderfully the men are accepting the strange new conditions under which they live, and how cheerfully they live through discomfort and boredom. I only hope that beneath it all they realize they are part of the great fighting force which can only win because each unit has done its part. . . .

"Good luck to all of you and may you all come back and work for peace and feel that you are building something constructive when this victory is won."

N. A. A. Re-elects Wilson

WASHINGTON, July 15 (AP)—Gill Robb Wilson of Trenton, N. J., has been re-elected President of the National Aeronautic Association for the fourth time. New officials elected included Dudley H. Dorr of Boston, a director.

Ermens Visits Troops From Belgian Congo

CAIRO, Egypt, July 14. Delayed. (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Paul Charles Ermens, Vice-Governor of the Belgian Congo, arrived in Cairo today to visit troop contingents from the Congo.

General Ermens is expected to confer with Gen. Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, British Commander in Chief in the Middle East; Lord Moyne, Deputy Minister of State for the Middle East, and King Farouk.

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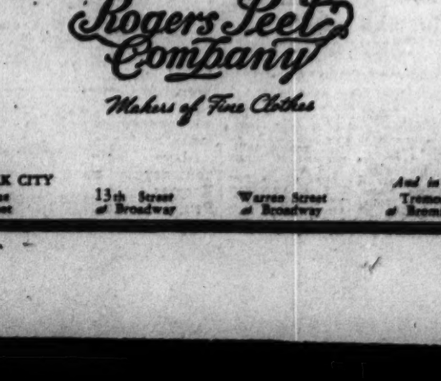
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Art Exhibition in Boston—Films for New Season—The Daily Dialer

Colonial Portraits Shown At the Vose Galleries

Nearly two dozen portraits on exhibition at the Robert C. Vose Galleries, 557 Boylston Street, were made by the foremost painters of Colonial America. They measure the range of American achievement in the art of painting in an era when face painting was the primary undertaking of every limner.

By sheer persistence some of the limners learned to make a likeness that was recognizable and in which the sitter was displayed in lustrous satins and gleaming braid. Many a portrait was undoubtedly the delight of dressmaker, tailor, cabinetmaker; for the Colonials were fond of their finery and household possessions. The portrait of Anna Dummer Powell sets her diminutive form in a large chair which John Singleton Copley painted with the determination of an upholsterer. Little Mrs. Powell is, however, treated with equal concentration. Copley had an eye for the shapes and colors of things, and he gave them full measure and stress, even if he was at times humanless through sheer faithfulness to the object portrayed.

The portrait of Richard Bill by John Smibert dominates the exhibition. It is an impressive representation with due regard for the rich red costume of the dignified model. Smibert exercised a considerable influence upon our pre-Revolutionary face painters. He remained in Boston after coming from England with Dean Berkeley in 1728. He has been referred to as "the John Paul Jones of American Art."

The portrait of Mrs. Samuel Gardiner by Joseph Blackburn recalls Copley. The marked provincialism in handling of facial features is contrasted with the handsome painting of the gown.

The pair of portraits by Gilbert Stuart of Barney Smith and his wife show the American painter in full command of his materials after study abroad. Both sitters are treated with that assurance and authority which typified the urbane Stuart. He plied the brush, knowing well the effectiveness of each stroke of color. Mrs. Barney's eyes twinkle; worldly wisdom lies upon her mobile features.

The picture of Sir Brooke Watson by Copley is an interesting addition to this exhibition, although the picture was painted in England long after Copley had abandoned the land of his birth. We Bostonians know Sir Brooke Watson from the terrifying composition "Watson and the Shark" which has held spectators at our museum. Watson became Lord Mayor of London later in his career and Copley, his friend, portrayed him in his resplendent robes of office. Despite the elaboration it is not the Copley we know and love that is revealed in this picture. He has lost the tense and vivid and pertinent character of his Colonial days, probably his happiest.

D. A.



© RKO Radio

Maureen O'Hara

In "This Land Is Mine," coming to the Exeter Sunday.



Poldy Dur and George Sanders

In "They Came to Blow Up America" at the Paramount and Fenway starting today.



Brian Aherne

One of the many stars in "Forever and a Day," coming today to the Uptown.

RKO Plans for 40 Features

Forty or more features are scheduled for distribution by RKO Radio Pictures during the 1943-44 season. One hundred and seventy-one short subjects will be presented, including the "This is America" series, Walt Disneys, RKO Pathe News, Sportscopes, Edgar Kennedy two-reel comedies, Leon Errol two-reel comedies, Flicker Flashbacks, and Headliner Revivals.

Five of the new season's pictures are already completed and eight are in production.

Ginger Rogers will star in two pictures. The first, "Tender Comrade," is a dramatic story of a war bride whose husband is lost at the front. The second, "The Gibson Girl," is a romantic comedy of the nineties in Technicolor.

Fred Astaire will be co-starred with Joan Leslie in two pictures. The first, "The Sky's the Limit," gives him the role of a flyer hero home on furlough from overseas. The second will be a romantic dance comedy musical.

Cary Grant will appear in "Experiment Perilous."

Samuel Goldwyn is on the list with three productions: Bob Hope in the Technicolor "Treasure Chest," pirate-comedy with music; "The North Star," by Lillian Hellman, with an all star cast; and "Up In Arms," in Technicolor, marking the film debut of Danny Kaye.

Walt Disney will be represented by his Latin-American full length feature, "Let's Go Latin" (tentative title), in Technicolor, introducing Panchito Pistolas, a Mexican rooster, and bringing back the Brazilian parrot, José Carioca, for an encore.

"China Sky," Pearl Buck's story, has a cast headed by Maureen O'Hara, Paul Henreid, and Luise Rainer.

Jean Arthur is co-starred with John Wayne in the already completed "A Lady Takes a Chance." She will star in "One Girl in a Million."

Maureen O'Hara will co-star in two productions—with John Garfield in "The Fallen Sparrow" and with John Wayne in "Tall in the Saddle."

Pat O'Brien will star in two dramas: "The Iron Major" and "Marine Raiders."

Eddie Cantor will star in his own production, "Show Business," a cavalcade of vaudeville and musical comedy history.

Bing Crosby makes his bow as a RKO Radio star in a musical, "Down Melody Lane."

Kay Kyser with his band will be in "Around the World."

Olivia de Havilland and Sonny Tufts are the co-stars of "Government Girl."

Casey Robinson will produce "One Hour of Glory," with the ballerina, Tamara Toumanova, and Gregory Peck heading the cast.

Herbert Wilcox will co-star Anna Neagle and Richard Greene in "Yellow Canary."

Among the series to be continued are "The Falcon," "Gildersleeve," and "Lum 'n' Abner." "Adventures of a Rookie" launches a new comedy team, Wally Brown and Alan Carney, in a new "Rookie" series.

Margaret Goldovsky

At the opening of the new series of concerts by Boston Symphony players in Sanders Theater Sunday and in New England Mutual Hall Monday, Margaret Codd Goldovsky will make her first public appearance hereabouts. Mrs. Goldovsky, a Canadian by birth, was graduated in 1933 from the Curtis Institute of Music, where she studied with Mme. Marcella Sembrich. Her career has been mostly in opera, and she has sung in several cities under Fritz Reiner, Artur Rodzinski, Alexander Smallens, and Wilfred Pelletier.

At South Station

A Technicolor film dealing with the Monroe Doctrine will head the program of short features at the South Station Theater starting Friday. Other films to be shown include "March On Marines," another Technicolor production; "War Clouds in the Pacific," "All-American Band," "Rod and Reel in Anticosti," "Beautiful Bali," photographed in Technicolor, and newsreels on the war and domestic affairs.

'Action in North Atlantic'

Beginning Friday "Action in the North Atlantic," with Humphrey Bogart, Raymond Massey, Alan Hale, and Julie Bishop in the cast, will be seen at the Washington Street Olympia and the Scollay.

Japanese Exclusion, Radio Topic

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

"Should All Japanese Continue to Be Excluded From the West Coast for the Duration?" will be discussed tonight on America's Town Meeting of the Air by Representatives John M. Costello (D) of California, Carey McWilliams; author and former Immigration Commissioner of California; Robert R. Gros, lecturer, and Dr. Max Radin, University of California Law School, Blue-WHDH, 8:30 p. m.

Continuing the Japanese subject, Dillon S. Meyer, Director of War Relocating, will speak about "Relocating the Japanese Americans," NBC-WBZ, 10:45 p. m.

Harold Butler, Director General of the British Ministry of Information; Senator Lister Hill (D) of Alabama; Gregor Ziemer, author, and William G. Carr, Secretary of the Educational Policies Commission of N. E. A., will discuss post-war re-education, particularly of Germans, CBS-WEEI, 10:30 p. m.

Music at War presents "Music of the Army," with Josef Stopak conducting the NBC Symphony Orchestra and chorus. Nan Marriman, mezzo-soprano, is soloist. Included in the orchestral selections are Felix Borowski's "Fanfare for American Soldiers" and Paul Creston's "Fanfare for Paratroopers," NBC-WBZ, 11:30 p. m.

Bette Davis, Bert Gordon, Helen Menken and Barry Wood are guests on Stage Door Canteen, CBS-WEEI, 9:30 p. m.

Raymond Walburn and Clif Nazzarro are guests on Bing Crosby's program, NBZ-WBZ, 9 p. m., and at 9:30 p. m., on same station, John Conte joins Joan Davis and Jack Haley as their guests.

Friday

New England's six Governors will speak on "New England At War," at the annual Governors' Conference being held at New London, Connecticut, MBS-WNAC, 11:30 a. m.



Helen Zoe Duncan

Piano soloist in Hummel concerto at the Pops tonight.

Tonight at the Pops

Wedding March from "Le Coq d'Or" ... Rimsky-Korsakoff
Overture to "Raymond" ... Thomas
Hora Staccato ... Dinicu-Heifetz
"Carmen," Fantasia ... Bizet
Piano Concerto in A minor ... Hummel
Soloist: Helen Zoe Duncan
Bolero ... Ravel
"The Animals' Carnival" ... Saint-Saëns
Pianos: Jesús María Sanromá-Leo Litwin
Salute to our Fighting Forces ... Arranged by Bodge
Conductor: Arthur Fiedler

Radiocast Programs of Christian Science

Following are announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition. This list is a portion of a total 268 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these programs. It will appear on the first and third Thursdays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

Bridgeport—First and third Thursdays, 5 p. m., WICC, 600kc.
Hartford—Sundays, 8:45 a. m., WNBC, 1410kc.
New Haven — Saturdays, 8 a. m., WELI, 960kc.
New London—Second and fourth Thursdays, 9:15 a. m., WNLC, 1490kc.
Waterbury—Third Sundays, 1:15 p. m., WATR, 1320kc.

Maine

Bangor—First Sundays, 1:30 p. m., WLBZ, 620kc.
Portland—Sundays, 12:30 p. m., WGAN, 560kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Tuesdays and Fridays, 11:30 a. m., Sundays, 2:30 p. m., WMEX, 1510kc.
Boston—Third Sundays, 4:45 p. m., WRUL, 11.79mc (25m), 15.35mc (19m).
Greenfield—Third Tuesdays, 11:15 a. m., WHAI, 1240kc.
New Bedford—First and third Thursdays, 9 p. m., WNBH, 1340kc.
Springfield—Series, Monday to Saturday, incl., July 19 to 24, 8:45 a. m., WSPR, 1270kc.
Worcester—Second Fridays, 2 p. m., WORC, 1310kc.

New Hampshire

Keene—Tuesdays, 8:15 p. m., WKNE, 1290kc. Beginning July 22, Thursdays, 10:30 p. m.
Laconia — Fridays, 1:45 p. m., WLNH, 1340kc.
Manchester—Tuesdays, 8:30 a. m., WMUR, 610kc.

Rhode Island

Pawtucket — First and third Wednesdays, 7 a. m., WFCI, 1420kc.
Providence—Saturdays, 12 noon; second Wednesdays, 7:30 a. m., WJAR, 920kc.

Vermont

Burlington—Sundays, 2:45 p. m., WCAX, 620kc.
Waterbury—Thursdays, 11:30 a. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Shortwave

Republic of Panama

Colon—Sundays, 2 p. m., HP5K, 6.005mc (49.96m).
Panama City—First Sundays, 2:45 p. m., HP5A, 11.70mc (25.64m).

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—Tuesdays, Thursday, Saturdays, 8:30 a. m., CFRX, 6.07mc (49.4m).

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, July 16

12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Christian Science Program For Friday, July 16

11:30 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc, Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:30 a. m.—News in English, XGOY, 9.63 meg., 31 m.
Guatemala—2:35 p. m. — Concert. TOWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Caracas—6:45 p. m.—Native Songs. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—English Period. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—London Letter, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
London—9:15 p. m.—Musical Comedy. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRO, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
London—10:00 p. m.—North African March Past; Scots Guards Band in North Africa. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
London—10:45 p. m.—News and commentary. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRT, 7.15 meg., 41.9 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m. — Chamber Music. TOWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—11:30 p. m. — Tommy Handley's Half-Hour. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRT, 7.15 meg., 41.9 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Today's FM Programs

W[illegible]B, Boston (46.[illegible]mc)

3:00 p. m.—News; FM Varieties.
3:45 p. m.—Sammy Kaye's Orch.
4:00 p. m.—News; Vocal Varieties.
4:15 p. m.—"Novatime."
4:30 p. m.—Music You Want.
5:00 p. m.—News; Band.
5:15 p. m.—Home Folks Frolic.
5:30 p. m.—"Uncle Sam": drama.
5:45 p. m.—Southland Singing.
6:00 p. m.—News; Music by Shrednick.
6:30 p. m.—Indiana Indigo.
6:45 p. m.—Church in the Wildwood.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—Lawrence Welk's Orch.
7:45 p. m.—Norman Cloutier Strings.
8:00 p. m.—News; String Ensemble.
8:15 p. m.—Adventures in Research.
8:30 p. m.—Allan Roth's Orch.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (44.3mc) and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—Arthur Gaeth, News.
3:15 p. m.—Harry Sukman, Pianist.
3:30 p. m.—Variety Program.
4:00 p. m.—Walter Compton, News.
4:15 p. m.—Across the Footlights.
4:30 p. m.—Classical Music.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant": Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Press Roundup; Sports.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.
7:15 p. m.—Dave Rose's Orchestra.
7:30 p. m.—Bob Grant's Orch.
7:45 p. m.—Fred Lang, News
8:00 p. m.—Music in Variety.
8:15 p. m.—Volney Hurd, News.
8:30 p. m.—Bob Trendler's Orch.; soloists.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, News.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—Musical Interlude.
10:00 p. m.—Paul Sullivan, news.
10:15 p. m.—Musical Interlude.
10:30 p. m.—Paul Schubert; News.
10:45 p. m.—Teddy Powell's Orch.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Neil Bondshu's Orchestra.
11:15 p. m.—Charlie Spivack's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—Bob Stanley's Orch.; songs.

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Play

Colonial—"Junior Miss," by Jerome Chodorov and Joseph Fields. Featuring Lenore Thomas, Peggy Romano, Lois Wilson, Eddie Nugent. 8:30. Matinee Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Little Theaters

Cambridge Summer Theater, Brattle Hall—"The Front Page," starring William Harrigan. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30.

Barn Playhouse—"The Drunkard," by P. T. Barnum, presented by Russell J. Oakhaus. Featuring Burt French. 8:30.

Pops

Symphony Hall—Pop Concert, Arthur Fiedler, conductor, 8:15.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Next of Kin," Nova Pilbeam, Basil Sidney, 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. "White Savage," Maria Montez, Sabu, Jon Hall. 2, 5, 8.

Fenway—"They Came to Blow Up America," George Sanders, Anna Sten. 1:15, 3:55, 6:50, 9:40. "Follies Girl," Wendy Barrie, Gordon Oliver, Doris Nolan. 11:55 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:25.

Keith Memorial — "Bombardier," Pat O'Brien Randolph Scott. 10:30 a. m., 1:25, 4:20, 7:15, 10:05. "All By Myself," Rosemary Lane, 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:15, 6:05, 9.

Kenmore—"Nice Girl," Deanna Durbin, 2:50, 6:10, 9:30. "Wild Geese Calling," Henry Fonda, 1:20, 4:30, 8.

Majestic—"The Ziegfeld Girl," James Stewart, Lana Turner, Judy Garland, Hedy Lamarr, 10:24 a. m., 1:57, 5:30, 9:03. "Joe Smith, American," Robert Young, Marsha Hunt, 12:42, 4:15, 7:48.

Metropolitan—"Dixie," Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour 9:55 a. m., 12:50, 3:50, 6:40, 9:45. "Aerial Gunner," Chester Morris, Richard Arlen. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:25, 8:25.

Modern—"The Moon Is Down," Sir Cedric Hardwick, 9 a. m., 12, 3, 6:15, 9:35. "Jitterbugs," Laurel and Hardy, 10:35 a. m., 1:35, 4:50, 8:10.

Orpheum—"Stage Door Canteen," Katharine Hepburn, Helen Hayes, Tallulah Bankhead, Merle Oberon, Katharine Cornell, Lynn Fontanne, Alfred Lunt. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 4:40, 7:15, 9:45.

Paramount—"They Came to Blow Up America," George Sanders, Anna Sten. 10:50 a. m., 1:35, 4:10, 7, 9:45. "Follies Girl," Wendy Barrie, Gordon Oliver, Doris Nolan, 9:30 a. m., 12:05, 2:50, 5:40, 8:25.

RKO-Boston—"Two Tickets to London," Michelle Morgan, Alan Curtis, Barry Fitzgerald, Dooley Wilson. 10:40 a. m., 1:35, 4:35, 7:30, 10:30. Stage Show: 12:20, 3:20, 6:20, 9.

Scollay—"Mission to Moscow," Walter Huston, Ann Harding. 10:45 a. m., 3:10, 8:45, 9:15. "Swing Your Partner," Vera Vague, 9:30 a. m., 12:55, 4:30, 7:55.

South Station Theater—"March of Time," "Prelude to War," "Rovers Rangers," "Home Work," cartoons and latest newsreels and other shorts. Continuous from 10:30 a. m. to 11 p. m.

State—"Hangmen Also Die," Brian Donlevy, Walter Brennan, Anna Lee. 11:30 a. m., 3:55, 6:30, 9:45. "Air Raid Wardens," Laurel and Hardy, 1:41, 5:08, 8:31.

Telenix—"Frank Capra, Prelude to War," "The Kellogg Pact," "Girls in the Chorus," "Dogs in Training," "Men Working Together," "Digest of World News," cartoons. Continuous from 10:30 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Wings Over the Pacific," Inez Cooper, Edward Norris, 9:30 a. m., 12:05, 2:40, 5:15, 7:50, 10:30. "Two Yanks in Trinidad," Pat O'Brien, Brian Donlevy, Janet Blair 10:35 a. m., 3:50, 6:25, 9.

Uptown—"Something to Shout About," Don Ameche, Jack Oakie, 1:05, 4:30, 8. "Forever and a Day," Charles Laughton, Ida Lupino, 2:40, 6:05, 9:30.

Washington Street Olympia—"Mission to Moscow," Walter Huston, Ann Harding. 10:25 a. m., 2, 5:40, 9:15. "Swing Your Partner," Vera Vague. 9:10 a. m., 12:45, 4:30, 8.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "This Land Is Mine," Charles Laughton, "Salute for Three," Betty Rhodes. 1:45, 7:50.
Allston: "Great Impersonation," Ralph Bellamy, "Days of Old Cheyenne," Don Barry. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "The Human Comedy," Mickey Rooney, Frank Morgan, "Dixie Dugan," James Ellison.
Regent: "No Place for a Lady," William Gargan, M. Lindsay, "39 Steps," Robert Donat, Madeleine Carroll.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Desperadoes," Randolph Scott, "A Night to Remember," Loretta Young. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Edge of Darkness," Errol Flynn, Ann Sheridan, "Taxi, Mister," William Bendix, 1:50, 8.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "The More the Merrier," Jean Arthur, Joe McCrea. "Redhead from Manhattan," Lupe Velez.
Coolidge Corner: "Moon Is Down," Sir Cedric Hardwicke, "Jitterbugs," Laurel and Hardy.
Cleveland Circle: "China," Alan Ladd, Loretta Young, "My Heart Belongs to Daddy," Richard Carlson.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Reap the Wild Wind," Ray Milland, Paullette Goddard. "High Explosive," Chester Morris. 2, 8.
Harvard: "My Sister Eileen," Rosalind Russell, Brian Aherne. "Northwest Rangers," James Craig. 2, 8.
University: "Forever and a Day," Brian Aherne, Ida Lupino, Robert Cummings, Charles Laughton. "Salute for Three," Macdonald Carey.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Hi, Ya Chum," Jane Frazee, Ritz Brothers. "In His Steps," Eric Linden.
Codman Square: "China," Alan Ladd, Loretta Young. "He Hired the Boss," Stuart Erwin. 1:45, 8.
Franklin: "China," Alan Ladd, Loretta Young. "He Hired the Boss," Stuart Erwin. 1:45, 8.

EVERETT—Capitol: "War Against Mrs. Hadley," Fay Bainter. 3:23, 8:15. "I Married a Witch," Frederic March. Veronica Lake. 2:08, 7, 9:49.
Park: "The Hard Way," Ida Lupino, Dennis Morgan. "Panama Hattie," Ann Sothern, Red Skelton.

HYDE PARK — Fairmount: "The Human Comedy," Mickey Rooney, Frank Morgan. "Lady Bodyguard," Eddie Albert. Continuous from 1:30.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "China," Alan Ladd, Loretta Young. "He Hired the Boss," Stewart Edwin, 1:50, 7:50.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "The More the Merrier," Jean Arthur, Joel McCrea. "The Falcon Strikes Back," George Sanders, Harriet Hilliard. 2:15, 8.

MALDEN—Granada: "Harrigan's Kid," William Gargan, Bobby Readick. 1:38, 4:54, 8:10. "Slightly Dangerous," Lana Turner, Robert Young. 3:02, 6:18, 9:34.
Mystic: "High Explosive," Chester Morris, Jean Parker. 1:55, 7, 10:15. "Reap the Wild Wind," Ray Milland, Paulette Goddard. 3, 8:10.
Maplewood: "Edge of Darkness," Ann Sheridan, Errol Flynn. 2:53, 8:53. "Taxi Mister," William Bendix, Grace Bradley. 2:02, 8:02.
Orpheum: "Tarzan Triumphs," Johnny Weissmuller, Frances Gifford. "Falcon Strikes Back," Tom Conway, Harriet Hilliard.
Strand: "Something to Shout About," Don Ameche. "Boy from Stalingrad," S. Beckett.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Slightly Dangerous," Lana Turner, Robert Young. "Harrigan's Kid," William Gargan. 1:30, 8.

MEDFORD—Medford: "The War Against Mrs. Hadley," Fay Bainter, Edward Arnold. "Ladies Day," Eddie Albert, Lupe Velez.
Fellsway: "Air Force," John Garfield, Gig Young. "Dixie Dugan," James Ellison.

MELROSE—Melrose: "The War Against Mrs. Hadley," Edward Arnold, Fay Bainter. "Tarzan Triumphs," Johnny Weissmuller.

NATICK—Colonial: "You Can't Take It with You," James Stuart, Jean Arthur, Edward Arnold. "My Heart Belongs to Daddy," Richard Carlson. 1:45, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "The War Against Mrs. Hadley," Fay Bainter, Edward Arnold. "Northwest Rangers," William Lundigan. 2, 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: Edge of Darkness," Errol Flynn, Ann Sheridan. "My Heart Belongs to Daddy," R. Carlson, M. O'Driscoll. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Cowboy in Manhattan," Frances Langford, R. Paige. "Man Trap," Henry Stephenson, Dorothy Lovett. 2, 8.
Strand: "Something to Shout About," Don Ameche, "Boy from Stalingrad," S. Beckett, B. Samarzich. 2, 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Keeper of the Flame," Spencer Tracy, Katharine Hepburn. "City Without Men," Linda Darnell, M. Duane.
Capitol: "Edge of Darkness," Errol Flynn, Ann Sheridan. "King of the Cowboys," Roy Rogers.
Strand: "Sherlock Holmes and the Secret Weapon," Basil Rathbone. "Johnny Doughboy," Jane Withers.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Random Harvest," Ronald Colman, Greer Garson. Short subjects. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "City Without Men," Linda Darnell, Glenda Farrell. 3:06, 7:53. "The Desperadoes," Randolph Scott, Glenn Ford, 3:37, 9:22.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "The Moon is Down," Sir Cedric Hardwicke, "Jitterbugs," Laurel and Hardy. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN — Watertown Square: "I Married a Witch," Fredric March, Veronica Lake, "Boston Blackie Goes Hollywood," Chester Morris.
Coolidge: "Keeper of the Flame," Spencer Tracy, Katharine Hepburn. "Wrecking Crew," Richard Arlen, Chester Morris.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Hitler's Children," Tim Holt, Bonita Granville, "Redhead from Manhattan," Lupe Velez.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "The More the Merrier," Jean Arthur, Joel McCrea, Charles Coburn. "Boston Blackie Goes Hollywood," Chester Morris.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "The War Against Mrs. Hadley," Fay Bainter, Edward Arnold, "Northwest Rangers," William Lundigan.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Corregidor," Otto Kruger, Elissa Landi. "It Comes Up Love," Gloria Jean, Ian Hunter.

WINTHROP—Winthrop: "China," Alan Ladd, Loretta Young, "Salute for Three," Macdonald Carey. 2:30, 7:50.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

30c Till 1 p. m. Doors Open Orpheum 9:15 a. m. State 11:15 a. m.

STATE — ONE WEEK ONLY — Thrillingly True! "HANGMEN ALSO DIE" BRIAN DONLEVY, Walter Brennan · Anna Lee, plus Laurel & Hardy "Air Raid Wardens"

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EXETER Ken. 7067 — Exeter and Newbury Streets — NOVA PILBEAM — BASIL SIDNEY 'NEXT OF KIN' — MARIA MONTEZ · SABU · JON HALL "WHITE SAVAGE" — Sun: "THIS LAND IS MINE"

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UPTOWN AT SYMPHONY STA. AIR-CONDITIONED — CHAS. LAUGHTON · IDA LUPINO "FOREVER AND A DAY" — DON AMECHE · JACK OAKIE "Something to Shout About"

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UNIVERSITY — BRIAN AHERNE · IDA LUPINO · ROBERT CUMMINGS · CHARLES LAUGHTON "FOREVER AND A DAY" — SALUTE FOR THREE — Sunday—Monday—Tuesday "Something to Shout About" "THE AVENGERS"

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

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SYMPHONY HALL—COM. 1492 — TONIGHT AT 8:15 — POPS — 85 SYMPHONY PLAYERS — ARTHUR FIEDLER, Conductor — Tickets .30, .55, .85, $1.10, Tax Inc. — CLOSING NIGHT SAT., JULY 17

BOSTON (STAGE)

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NEW YORK (STAGE)

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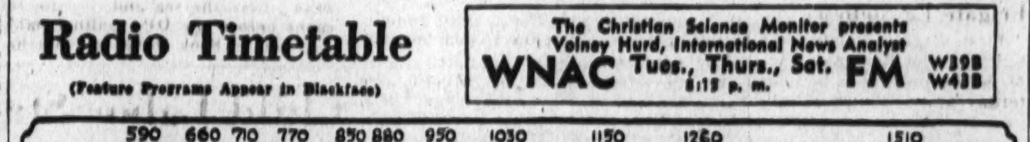
AFTER THE SHOW

When you have attended a production advertised in The Christian Science Monitor it will be appreciated if you let the manager of the theatre know of your response to his advertising.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

The Christian Science Monitor presents Volney Hurd, International News Analyst — WNAC Tues., Thurs., Sat. 8:15 p. m. — FM W39B W43B



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	Across the Caribbean	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Arthur Gaeth, news	Musical Fantasy
3:15	News Service	Treasury Star Parade	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Harry Sukman, pianist	Musical Fantasy
3:30	You Know Answer?	Air Express Music	"Pepper Young's Family"	Variety Program	Russ Morgan's Orch.
3:45	Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Malone: Book talks	"Right to Happiness"	Variety Program	Harry James' Orch.
4:00	Your Home Front	Air Express Music	"Backstage Wife": sketch	Walter Compton, news	Woody Herman's Orch.
4:15	Reporter; News	Newscast	"Stella Dallas": sketch	Across the Footlights	Xavier Cugat's Orch.
4:30	Women on Home Fr't	Air Express Music	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Classical Music	Frankie Master's Orch.
4:45	B. Elliot: Song Shop	"The Sea Hound": sk.	"Young Widder Brown"	Classical Music	Dolly Dawn's Orch.
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Musical Poll of Hits	"When a Girl Marries"	Sheelah Carter, news	Les Brown's Orch.
5:15	Date Book; Follies	Musical Poll of Hits	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Irish Melodies
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	Chick Carter, sketch	Irish Melodies
5:45	Home Fires Burning	"Archie Andrews": sk.	"Front Page Farrell": sk.	"Superman": sketch	News Service
6:00	News comments	Sports; Music Interlude	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports Stories
6:15	War Correspondents	Newscast	Network Program	Press Roundup; Sports	Light Classics; music
6:30	J. B. Kennedy, news	A. Templeton; Music	Music for Moderns; Songs	News from Abroad	News; Musical Interlude
6:45	News; 6:55 J. Harsch	Stars in Revue	Lowell Thomas, news	Sports Music	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Here Comes the Band	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15	Harry James's Or.	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	J. W. Vandercook, news	Dave Rose's Orchestra	R. Salinger; News; Taxes
7:30	'Easy Aces': comedy	Adrian and Alice, songs	Fred Brady, comedian;	Bob Grant's Orchestra	Religious program:
7:45	"Mr. Keen": drama	"You and the War"	Lu Lubin; Joe Di Rita	Fred Lang, news	speakers
8:00	Mary Astor; Mischa	Roy Porter, news	"Blind Date": Orch.;	Music in Variety	Studio speaker
8:15	Auer; Chas. Ruggles	"Lum 'n' Abner"	Arlene Francis, mc	Volney Hurd, news	Ed. Barry's Band
8:30	Death Valley Days	**America's Town Meeting:**	"Wings of Music": Armed	"Harmony Hall": Bob	Negro Business Hour
8:45	Death Valley; News	**"Should All Japanese**	Forces Entertainment	Trendler's Orch.; songs	Irish Music
9:00	Major Bowes' Ama-	**Be Excluded From West**	Music Hall: Bing Crosby	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Chavez:
9:15	teur program	**Coast for Duration?"**	& Co.; Ray Walburn	News Service	Sinfonia India
9:30	Stage Door Canteen	Vincent Lopez' Orch.	Joan Davis; Jack Haley;	Musical Interlude	Classical Album: Chavez:
9:45	Stage Door Canteen	Dance Orchestra; Sports	or.; Dennis Day, guest	Musical Interlude	Sinfonia India
10:00	"The First Line"	Raymond Gram Swing	Gary Moore: Jimmy	Paul Sullivan, news	News Service
10:15	"The First Line"	"Lulu & Johnny": songs	Durante; Cugat's Orch.	Musical Interlude	Treasury Star Parade
10:30	"Neglected Weapon"	Music of the Masters	"Hello": musical variety	Paul Schubert, news	Tommy Carr's Orch.
10:45	News; World War II	Music; Newscast	Dillon S. Meyer, talk	Musical Roundup	Dick Stabile's Orch.
11:00	News; Quincy Howe	Louis Jordan's Orch.	News; Baseball scores	News Service	Gene Krupa's Orch.
11:15	Weather; music	Harry Green's Orch.	Richard Harkness, talk	Dance Orchestra	Art Kassel's Orch.
11:30	Eyes of Air Force	Fishermen's Program	"Music at War": Josef	So. American Serenade:	Day's End: music
11:45	Musical Program	Newscast	Stopak, cond.; songs	Bob Stanley's Or.; tenor	Day's End: News

Friday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical Clock	Organ Melodies	
7:15	News; Talk	Newscast	"Dress Parade": band	News Service	
7:30	Music; News	Musical program	News Service	Music; Br'kfast Bandbox	N. E. Fellowship; religious
7:45	News; War Summ'ry	Musical program; News	Reveille Roundup	Musical Clock	N. E. Fellowship; religious
8:00	News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	Musical Toast	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15	Shopping talk	"Uncle Sam": drama	Musical Toast	"George & Dixie": News	Musical Timetable
8:30	Carl Moore; variety	Air Express Music	News Service	"George & Dixie": News	Musical Timetable
8:45	Carl Moore; News	Newscast	The Jesters	Haven of Rest	Musical Timetable
9:00	Nan Howard, Inter.	Breakfast Club	Mildred Carlson, talk	News; Ruth Moss: Int.	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	Musical Yesterdays	Breakfast Club	Church in the Wildwood	Ruth Moss Interviews	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Food Fair	Breakfast Club	Treasury Star Parade	Organ; vocalists	"Waltzing With You"
9:45	Ed McConnell, songs	Breakfast Club	Military Band; News	Musical Roundup	"Waltzing With You"
10:00	"Valiant Lady": sk.	Isabel Manning Hewson	Lora Lawton: sketch	News Commentator	Musical program
10:15	American Stories	Club Fiesta	"The Open Door": sk.	Organ Recital	"Handy Andy"
10:30	"Honeymoon Hill"	Fishermen's Program	"Helpmate": drama	Yankee House Party; va-	"Shopping With Marie
10:45	Bachelor's Children	Musical Highlights	"A Woman of America"	riety show; orchestra	Mason
11:00	"Date": Drama	Breakfast Music: Inter.	"Road of Life": sketch	Stanley Dixon, news	"Kick-Conga!"
11:15	Second Husband	Breakfast Music: Inter.	"Vic and Sade": sketch	New England Cupboard	Organ Melodies
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	Lily Carthew Interviews	"Snow Village": sketch	New England Governors	Christian Science Prgm
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	'All-Star Dance Parade'	"David Harum": sketch	Discuss "N. E. at War"	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith Speaks	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum	Boake Carter, news	Monitor Views the News
12:15	"Big Sister": sketch	Bond Wagon Quiz	Chet Gaylord, songs	"Uncle Sam": drama	"The Pepper Shaker"
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills, women's	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour: talks; music	program	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	'Baukhage Talk'g': News	News; Agricultural News	News Service	Italian Melodies
1:15	"Ma Perkins"	Edward MacHugh, hymns	Salvy Cavicchio Ensemble	Ginger & Lanny; News	Council for Democracy
1:30	"Vic and Sade": sk.	Sunny Days: musicale	"Mary Foster": sketch	Musical Roundup	Curtain Time, featuring
1:45	"The Goldbergs"	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Cedric Foster, news	Jean Harper, songs
2:00	Serial drama	Women's Defense; Music	"Guiding Light": drama	News; Musical Roundup	Melody Mystery Contest
2:15	Serial drama	Mystery Chef; food facts	"Lonely Women": sketch	Yankee Kitchen	Melody Mystery Contest
2:30	'We Love and Learn'	Studio orchestra; Talks	"Light of the World"	Sports Comment	"Uncle Sam": drama
2:45	'Pepper Young': sk.	Studio orchestra; Talks	Betty Crocker, talk	Baseball Interviews	News Service
3:00	Across the Caribbean	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Boston Braves-Brooklyn	Musical Fantasy
3:15	News Service	"Waltztime"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Dodgers baseball game	Musical Fantasy
3:30	Do You Know Answ'r	Air Express Music	'Pepper Young's Family'	Boston Braves-Brooklyn	Bob Crosby's Orchestra
3:45	Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Malone: Book Ends	"Right to Happiness"	Dodgers baseball game	Sammy Kaye's Orchestra
4:00	Your Home Front	Air Express Music	"Backstage Wife"	Boston Braves-Brooklyn	Jan Garber's Orchestra
4:15	Reporter; News	Newscast	"Stella Dallas": sketch	Dodgers baseball game	Earl Hines' Orchestra
4:30	Those With Us: Int.	Air Express Music	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Boston Braves-Brooklyn	Art Jarrett's Orchestra
4:45	Garden Almanac	The Sea Hound: sketch	"Young Widder Brown"	Dodgers basebal lgame	Andy Kirk's Orchestra
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Musical Poll of Hits	"When a Girl Marries"	Sheelah Carter, news	Mitchell Ayres' Orch.
5:15	"Date Book": Poll's	Musical Poll of Hits	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Irish Melodies
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	"Just Plain Bill"	Dick Carter: sketch	Irish Melodies
5:45	Home Fires Burning	"Archie Andrews": sk.	"Front Page Farrell"	"Superman": sketch	News Service
6:00	News comments	Sportscast; Music	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports News
6:15	'Today at Duncans'	News Highlights	Kay Ivers; Melodeers	Press Roundup; Sports	Light Classics; music
6:30	Hollyw'd Snapshots	Bing Crosby Recordings	Music for Moderns; Songs	News from Abroad	News; Musical Interlude
6:45	News; 6:55 J. Harsch	Stars in Revue	Lowell Thomas, news	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Here Comes the Band	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15	'Our Secret Weapon'	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	J. W. Vandercook, news	"The Yankee Starlets"	Richard Salinger; News
7:30	'Easy Aces': comedy	"The Lone Ranger":	WBZ Newsroom of Air	Navy School of Music:	Marion Claire, songs
7:45	"Mr. Keen": drama	western drama	John Barry, comments	guest speakers	Excursions in Science
8:00	Corliss Archer: sk.	Roy Porter, news	Lucille Manners; Ross	"Sizing Up the News"	Leo Reisman's Orchestra
8:15	Corliss Archer: sk.	"Parker Family": drama	Graham; F. Black's Or.	Musical Interlude	Ed Barry's Band
8:30	"Adventures of the	"Waves of Melody": U. S.	'Hit Parade': Mark War-	"Sherlock Holmes" with	Todd Grant, news
8:45	Thin Man": News	Navy (WAVES) Prgram	now's Orch.; soloists	Basil Rathbone; Sports	Dr. H. Nathan: music talk
9:00	Playhouse: Lamour,	"Gang Busters": sketch	"Waltz Time": Frank	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Schu-
9:15	"Hello, Frisco"	"Gang Busters": sketch	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	News Service	bert; Symphony No. 8
9:30	"That Brewster	George Olsen's Orchestra	"People Are Funny":	Double or Nothing: quiz	Classical Album: Schu-
9:45	Boy": com. serial	Orchestra; Narration	quiz show; Art Baker	show; J. R. King, m. c.	bert; Symphony No. 8
10:00	Bob Hawk, "Thanks	J. W. Vandercook, news	Tommy Riggs and Betty	John B. Hughes, news	News; Defense Talk
10:15	to the Yanks"	"Lulu and Johnny"	Lou; music; guest	Bob Grant's Orchestra	Treasury Star Parade
10:30	Three Sisters; songs	Music of the Masters	Sports Newsreel; guest	Paul Schubert, news	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
10:45	News; World War II	Music; Newscast	"This Is Your War": talk	Musical Roundup	Johnny Messner's Orch.
11:00	News; News analysis	Louis Jordan's Orchestra	News; Baseball scores	News Service	Allan Miller's Orchestra
11:15	Prentiss M. Brown:	Harry Green's Orchestra	Richard Harkness, talk	Musical Interlude	Spike Jones' Orchestra
11:30	"Prices & Ration-	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	"Music Without Words"	Day's End: music
11:45	ing"; Recorded	Newscast	Music You Want	Bob Stanley's Orchestra	Day's End: News

SWIM AT THE YMCA — 316 HUNTINGTON AVENUE — 3 MOS. MEMBERSHIP $6

'Hooray! I'm Off and Away An 'A' Vacation on OPA'

By Everett M. Smith
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"Vacation Days are Here Again!"

That's the tune many Greater Boston motorists were humming today, as they prepared to take advantage of the OPA's new travel permits to visit summer homes or take more or less extended motor trips on their vacations.

The new order became effective today, but no reports of traffic congestion came from State Police or other highway officials. However, local War Price and Rationing Boards have been busy, and there's every indication that thousands of Greater Bostonians are happier today than they've been for some time as prospects of that long-hoped-for trip came nearer to becoming an actuality.

News that one vacationist had been granted approval by the Somerville Board to make a trip to St. John, N. B., brought a flood of queries from those who wondered just how such a long trip could be made on the limited number of "A" coupons available.

The answer came quickly from the Somerville Board, which had issued the permit to James H. Dennis, of that city. Chairman Charles J. Murphy investigated the application, and as a result the destination was changed to "Calais, Maine," last U. S. point on the Canadian border.

Mr. Dennis, now a naturalized citizen of the United States, was born in Canada, and for years past has made annual trips back to his old home. This year, he planned to make it his honeymoon trip, and when news of the relaxation of the pleasure-driving ban to permit vacation trips was announced, was happy in the knowledge that he had carefully saved his No. 5 "A" coupons.

An automobile mechanic, Mr. Dennis claims that his 1940 Pontiac car will give him an average of 20 miles to the gallon, and that he has sufficient "A" coupons left to make the 367-mile trip to the Canadian border. His No. 6 "A" coupons will become valid by the time he plans his return trip, and he would have ample gasoline for that, he stated.

Once he reached the Canadian border he felt certain that he would be granted sufficient gasoline in Canada to make the trip between St. Stephen, N. B., and St. John. Last year, he said, the Canadian Government granted him 12 gallons of gasoline for use while he remained in Canada.

After again reviewing the facts, the Somerville Board felt that the permit should be changed to permit travel only within the bounds of the United States, and, therefore, changed the "destination" from St. John, N. B., to Calais, Maine. After that, Mr. Dennis will be on his own.

General pleasure was expressed today by many Greater Boston motorists who had received their vacation travel permits.

"I'm very grateful," said a Marlboro Street resident, who plans to go to Gloucester for two weeks the end of July. "It is a tremendous help, since I will be taking four members of my family and a large amount of bedding, clothing, and food. I've used my 'A' coupons with care, and have sufficient to make this trip, and felt it all right to ask for permission. I had no difficulty in obtaining the permit. They were very nice."

Another Back Bay motorist, who had planned a week's vacation trip to Crawford Notch, N. H., by rail, was greatly relieved to obtain his driving permit. "It will be a great relief to the railroads, too," he said, as he had communicated with them prior to the new OPA ruling. "I planned to go up over Labor Day week end, and knew that the congestion would be heavy. Personally, I think the new ruling is a big mark of progress in relieving the already overloaded railroads."

Vacation Ahead—Vacation Past





By a Staff Photographer

Gas Ruling Grand for Some—Late for Others

Top—This representative family postponed its vacation holidays just long enough to take advantage of the Office of Price Administration's order lifting the ban on taking a trip in the family car. So, bags away as this family prepares to take off for the Cape and restful days where the sea and the sun refresh. Bottom—His vacation days spent before the OPA ruling make this chap look dejectedly at his gas coupon book thinking what he could have done if—

Safety Class Urged to 'Lick' Injury Peril

Seventy-three graduates of Rhode Island's first safety training classes were challenged last night to "lick the accident scourge" and defeat the Axis.

It will be their job to educate workers in industrial plants in Rhode Island to practice safety. They were told by Verne Zimmer, Director of Labor Standards of the United States Department of Labor, that accidents in American industry constitute a more serious threat to the delivery of war supplies than the Axis submarine warfare.

"According to the latest estimates, less than 500 American ships and cargoes have been lost through enemy submarine attacks since Dec. 7, 1941," said Mr. Zimmer, speaking at the graduation exercises. "During the same period of 19 months, industrial accidents in the United States caused a total loss of 400,000,000-man days, which is enough work time to build 5,700 average-sized merchant vessels, or more than 10 times the number we have lost.

"To this enormous time loss inflicted by personal injuries through work accidents," he went on, "there must be added the damage and destruction of materials, equipment, and facilities, the cost of which probably far exceeds the cargoes of American vessels sunk by submarines.

"Recently the President and Mr. Churchill announced the tremendous news that the U-boat menace has been largely eliminated due to the fact that the Allies have worked out a countertechnic that is holding shipping losses to a fraction of what they were in the past.

"But unfortunately we have not licked the accident scourge despite the fact that it is far less difficult to cope with it than with the enemy submarine menace, for a thoroughly tested technic has long been available for eliminating at last 90 per cent of all work accidents."

Brazil Conserves

In Brazil empty containers must be returned by the person wanting to buy another one before the sale can be made. The ruling applies to any product packed in glass, lead or tinplate, or containers rolled by tin or lead which are reusable. It was prompted by the scarcity of raw materials for new containers and is designed to effect full utilization of every type of reusable container.

Child Labor Standards Upheld

War has not brought about any lowering of standards regarding child labor in the United States, the Children's Bureau, Department of Labor, announced today. The statement came in response to many queries reaching the Department.

Due to passage of the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act, minimum age of employment for girls was lowered in certain instances from 18 to 16 years, provided these younger girls are employed only in the daytime and for no more than eight hours in one day and in "safe" occupations.

The child labor laws permit employment of minors from 14 years of age in vacation time in establishments "producing goods for shipment in commerce" but not in manufacturing or processing plants. This includes canneries and fish processing plants, it is pointed out. Minors of 14 and 15, however, may not operate a power-driven machine except office machines or engage in any occupation considered hazardous by the Chief of the Children's Bureau.

"Hazardous" occupations include work in explosives plants, driving motor vehicles, coal mining except for specified surface occupations, logging and sawmilling, and work exposing one to radioactive substances.

Children of 14 and 15 years may work only eight hours a day and 40 per week in vacation time, and three hours a day, 18 hours a week, during school terms. They may not work after six p. m. And all minors under 21 in Massachusetts must have work certificates from the superintendent of schools in the town or city where they reside, in order to take a regular job.

'Destroyer-Escort' Vessels Fast Replacing Destroyers

War Activities in New England

"Destroyer-Escort" vessels now coming off the ways at Hingham, Charlestown and other shipyards will replace destroyers in convoy duty under a construction program providing twice as many ships for the same money in half the time, in comparison with destroyer costs and building time, the First Naval District announced today.

The "DE" type costs $3,500,000 half the cost of a destroyer, and on a mass-production basis is being built in four months, as contrasted with the average of nine months now required by a destroyer.

Called by the Navy its "newest type of ship," the 1,300-ton craft is smaller than a destroyer, is made of steel, and is equipped to fight off convoy marauders under the sea, on the surface or overhead. Like destroyers, they carry names of Navy heroes.

Similar in general characteristics, two models of "DE" are coming off the ways. The length of hull is the main difference; one is slightly more than 300 feet, and the other slightly less, with beams approximately 35 feet.

Motive power is either diesel electric, turbo-electric, diesel-geared or turbine-geared. Propelling machinery is to be standardized as soon as production facilities will permit.

A large number are being built in the major Navy yards. The rest are under construction in a dozen private yards, including two put into operation within the past year.

The escort is larger than a corvette, widely used by the British and Canadians but it lacks some of a destroyer's power, speed and armament.

Relieving destroyers for more important combat, the "DE" nevertheless has guns which the Navy regards as heavy enough to shoot it out with submarines on the surface; other armament includes anti-aircraft guns, depth charges, and torpedo tubes.

The craft was designed by the Navy, which in 1940 had Rear Admiral E. L. Cochrane, Chief of the Bureau of Ships, spend four months in England, where he studied the British corvette and the convoy problem.

In Radio Research

Maj. Douglas E. Howes, professor of electrical engineering at Norwich University and director of the Norwich Bureau of Industrial Research, has been granted a leave of absence to join the staff of the Radio Research Laboratory at Harvard University.

New Citizen in Wacs

British-Born Marian P. Gott of Newark followed her oath of allegiance to the United States yesterday with an oath enrolling her in the WAC at Fort Devens.

Her father, Ian Schwab, was killed in a fire blitz of London in 1940; her mother was an air-raid victim last year; her brother, Dudley Schwab, was killed in action in Libya with the British Eighth Army; and a sister, Doris, recently was located in a Nazi concentration camp.

Frigate Launched

First of 21 patrol frigates being built for the British Navy, the H. M. S. Hallowell was launched yesterday at the Walsh-Kaiser Shipyard at Providence.

Sir Anthony Hastings George, K. C. M. G., British Consul in Boston, described the numerous launchings of vessels in New England as "heartbreaking" for the Axis.

Mrs. John S. MacDonald, wife of the general manager of the Yard, sponsored the vessel.

Club for Soldiers

Facilities of the University Club in the Back Bay have been leased by Boston University for its 600 soldier-students in the Army Specialized Training Program.

Under supervision of University instructors, groups ranging in size from 65 to 105 men will attend exercise classes in the squash courts, swimming pool and gymnasiums six days a week at various times during the day and during two evenings a week.

September to See State Air-Raid Test

Regional blackout and air-raid tests will be held by civilian authorities in Massachusetts at intervals throughout the summer, and will be climaxed, in all probability, by a State-wide test in September, J. W. Farley, Executive Director of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, said recently.

The tests will be made in accordance with the wishes of Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, Commander of the First Service Command, Mr. Farley said, to maintain operating efficiency necessary to a state of preparedness in civilian defense organizations at local, regional, and State levels.

B. U. Leases Club Facilities



600 Men to Use University Club Gym and Swimming Pool

Boston University today leased athletic and recreational facilities at the University Club near Copley Square to care for the needs of 600 men in two of the Army Specialized Training Program units at B. U. This includes the swimming pool, squash racquets courts, and gymnasium of the University Club for a designated number of hours each weekday. Shown, seated, left to right, signing contract for lease, are John B. Clapp, President of the University Club, and Dr. E. Ray Speare, Treasurer of the University; standing, left to right, Roger E. Morse, member of the Club Operating Committee, and Dr. John M. Harmon, Director of B. U.'s physical education and athletics

Ration Dates for Consumers

Meats, Butter, Etc.—Today—Red "P," "Q," and "R" stamps now good for meats, butter, margarine, cheese, shortening, fats and oils, canned fish and canned milk; expire July 31.

July 18—Red "S" stamps become valid; expire July 31.

Canned Goods — Aug. 7 — Blue stamps "N," "P," and "Q" now valid will expire on this date.

Sugar—Aug. 15—Stamp No. 13 good for five pounds; expires on this date. Stamps 15 and 16 now valid for five pounds each for home canning until Oct. 31. This is in addition to 15 pounds a person for which applications may now be made at local ration boards.

Coffee—July 21—Stamp No. 21, now good for one pound, expires on this date.

July 22—Stamp No. 22 good for one pound, expiring Aug. 11.

Gasoline—July 21—No. 5 coupons in "A" books good for three gallons each through this date. Coupons in "B" and "C" books now good for 2½ gallons each. Expiration dates of "B," "C," and "T" coupons vary.

Fuel Oil—Sept. 30—No. 5 fuel-oil coupons now valid until this date for 10 and 100 gallons depending on class.

Today—New No. 1 fuel-oil coupons good from today until Jan. 3, 1944, for 10 gallons.

Tires—Sept. 30—Second tire inspection for A-book holders must be completed. Third inspection for C-book holders must be made by Aug. 30. Persons entitled to 240 miles a month gasoline rations are eligible for either Grade I or Grade II tires, difference in eligibility for the two grades being abolished.

Shoes—Oct. 31—Stamp No. 18 now valid for one pair through this date. Local ration board now authorized to issue purchase certificates so that all persons may have two pairs of wearable or repairable shoes. Boards also may issue certificates for special occupational and safety work shoes.

Can Centers In Schools Open Monday

Food Problems in New England

Ten canning centers will be opened in as many Boston schools next Monday, and Victory Gardeners may bring in their own vegetables and fruits and can them under expert supervision.

The centers will be open from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays as long as the demand for them warrants. They are located as follows: William Howard Taft School, Brighton; Grover Cleveland and Woodrow Wilson Schools, Dorchester; Joseph H. Barnes School, East Boston; William Barton Rogers School, Hyde Park; Mary E. Curley School, Jamaica Plain; Roslindale High School, Roslindale; George Putnam and James P. Timilty Schools, Roxbury; and Patrick F. Gavin School, South Boston.

Webster Ouster Sought

The Massachusetts State C. I. O., through its Legislative Agent, Sidney S. Grant, in a letter to Governor Saltonstall yesterday, urged him to oust Louis Webster, State Agricultural Commissioner, for his advocacy of increasing the price of milk.

Fall River Milk

As the result of a washout of railroad tracks in Northern Vermont, Fall River's milk supply will be 2,000 quarts short on Friday, according to William T. Smith, Manager of the Fall River Milk Producers' Association.

He revealed that only a last-moment supply on hand saved the community from being 2,000 quarts below its needs today.

Gas for Berry Pickers

Maine berry pickers will not be violating the pleasure-driving ban if they use their cars to drive to the scene of picking, provided no other adequate means of transportation are available, according to a ruling made yesterday by Acting State OPA Administrator Prescott H. Vose.

Maine's 4-H'ers

The aggregate value of crops, livestock, and canning enterprises of the 'teen-age boys and girls in Maine's 4-H Clubs this year will exceed $450,000, according to Maine Extension Service Reports, Governor Sewall has stated.

Governor Sewall said the Service estimated that the clubs would can 375,000 pints of food and grow 3,200 bushels of beans, 540 of corn, and 38,000 of potatoes; raise 82,000 baby chicks, keep 1,350 dairy animals, fatten 111 beef animals, care for 12,000 hens, and raise 1,750 hogs.

"The 4-H Clubs of Maine, with an enrollment of 21,465 on July 1," Governor Sewall said, "are making an invaluable contribution to our supplies of food."

Boston Exchange Of Realtors Elects

New officers and directors for 1943-44 were elected today at the annual stockholders meeting of the Boston Real Estate Exchange. The new officers are: Robert S. Wayland, President; Henry W. Merrill of C. W. Whittier & Bro.; Arthur B. Brooks of Meredith & Grew, Inc.; Robert M. Tappan of the Warren Institution for Savings, Vice-Presidents; Nathaniel Whittier of C. W. Whittier & Bro. was re-elected clerk of the corporation, and Ralph W. Martin was re-elected Executive Secretary-Treasurer.

New directors elected for a three-year term are: Roy E. Connor, John H. Devine, William H. Dolban, Henry W. Merrill and Joseph W. Lund. Edward E. Wendell of Hunneman & Co. was elected a director for one year to fill out the unexpired term of Maj. Carleton Hunneman, now in the United States Army.

Schrafft Volunteers

Thirty-four women employees of the W. F. Schrafft & Son Corporation have volunteered to chart the course of planes at the Boston Information Center. These girls plan to serve with the air corps as civilians after work at the candy factory. They will serve two four-hour periods each week at the Center, and some have volunteered to work the late shift from midnight to six a m.

Leo J. Lyons

Leo J. Lyons, who passed on in Brookline yesterday, was a prominent Jewish leader in New England for more than 50 years.

An active newspaper man, he was a staff member of the Boston Globe where he went to work in 1892. For 15 years until 1920 he was editor and publisher of the Jewish Advocate with Jacob de Haas, prominent writer and Zionist.

Mr. Lyons, who was himself an active Zionist, had a part in the founding of the Beth Israel Hospital. He was the founder of the Y. M. H. A. and Y. W. H. A. and B'nai B'rith lodges in New England and Nova Scotia. For 35 years he was Secretary of Temple Israel. One of his close friends was the late Associate Justice Louis Brandeis of the United States Supreme Court.

Governors Press Demands For Supplies Vital to N. E.

By Edgar M. Mills
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW LONDON, Conn., July 15—Amid apprehension of a possible New England anthracite shortage and another tight squeeze on heating oils next winter, continued lack of meat and growing scarcity of feed, New England's Governors will meet tonight and tomorrow in New London, Conn., to develop and strengthen New England-wide plans to combat the problems.

The conference is one of a series scheduled periodically to discuss New England problems and attempt to solve them through methods beneficial to the entire region. The most recent meeting was held at Montpelier, Vt., in April, although the New England Governors also met in separate session at the June National Governors Conference in Columbus, Ohio.

Top-drawer Federal officials on transportation, food, and fuel will confer with the Governors, led by Governor Saltonstall, Chairman of the National Governors Conference and Chairman of the New England group.

To Hear Transport Head

Joseph B. Eastman, Director of the Office of Defense Transportation, is scheduled to address the Governors tomorrow morning.

Tonight the Governors hope to confer with Prentiss M. Brown, national OPA head, who is scheduled to address the Boston Chamber of Commerce tomorrow noon. However, the latest word is that Mr. Brown will be unable to attend the New London conference.

Instead the OPA will be represented by Kenneth B. Backman, Regional OPA Director, who will have with him Eldon C. Shoup, Regional Rationing Executive, and Charles L. Foote, Acting Regional Price Executive.

Food problems will be discussed by Roy F. Hendrickson, Deputy Administrator for the War Food Administration, while the anthracite situation will be talked over with T. J. Thomas, Director, and Charles Potter, Acting Deputy Director of the Solid Fuels Administration.

Oil Report Is Awaited

Regarding the oil situation, a report is awaited from Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, Massachusetts Emergency State Conservator, on his recent trip to Washington to get facts on the oil picture.

The Colonel's report is expected to concern New England's prospects of building a sufficiently large inventory during the summer and fall months to make certain that, with winter deliveries, the region will weather the heating season more comfortably than last year.

Other state officials attending will be Louis A. Webster, State Comiasioner of Agriculture, and Richard L. Bowditch, coal expert for the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety.

All New England Governors expect to attend except Gov. Robert O. Blood of New Hampshire, whose only daughter, Emily, passed on yesterday.

Connecticut's Peace Plan

The Governors will be told of Connecticut's postwar re-employment plan being put into operation immediately to take care of former service men now returning to civil life.

The plan does three things. One, tells the men where to ask for jobs and get aptitude tests if needed; two, makes job or educational training available to those needing it; three, works with industry, labor and established agencies to find jobs.

The Connecticut planners believe this kind of job placement will be the foremost peace problem of the United States, that it eventually will take in not only soldiers, but persons displaced from war work, a total running possibly well above 20,000,000. The plan is broad enough for national use, but starts on a purely local level, in Hartford and other Connecticut cities.

Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin of Connecticut has approved. The Governors of other New England States are to consider the plan.

The author is Carl A. Gray, a Plainville, Conn., manufacturer.

Starts at Scratch

Unlike many of the budding postwar plans that want large monetary appropriations, the Connecticut plan starts almost literally without a cent. If it succeeds and spreads, the Federal and State Governments can spend large sums. To begin, it uses the machinery which already exists, in most communities.

At Hartford, in the Capitol, an office is being set up to receive former service men, to learn their wants, their needs; to know where jobs exist; to send men there. This first reception center uses the U. S. Employment Service facilities. Those needing training are to go to State training centers already existing, notably the State's trade schools.

The plan does not stop with technical training. It envisions cooperation with colleges and universities for men who qualify; cooperation with educational authorities for the boys who can profitably complete interrupted secondary school education; and for aid in placing satisfactorily that fraction unable to do more than menial or unskilled work.

Nine Boys Get MFV Insignia

Nine boys from Norfolk County were awarded the insignia of the Massachusetts Farm Volunteers by Governor Saltonstall this afternoon.

The boys, who are typical of a group of nearly 3,500 young workers who have been placed on Massachusetts farms as a result of the organization set up by the Massachusetts Farm Labor Committee, were presented their insignia at one of the Boston Common Victory Gardens adjacent to the Charles Street mall.

The MFV insignia was designed by a subcommittee headed by Milton Allen, of the New England Council and by State Commissioner of Education Walter H. Downey.

To date, the farm labor program, which has now been placed under the direction of the Massachusetts Extension Service, at Amherst, has provided great assistance to farmers in many parts of the State.

The Falmouth strawberry crop, for example, was harvested with no unusual losses, and employed 1,596 workers recruited from villages and the surrounding countryside, and representing all varieties of occupation. In the Connecticut Valley, the asparagus crop was harvested most successfully with the help of several hundred high-school boys and girls as well as Smith College undergraduates.

The youths who received insignias from the Governor were: William Kivi, Walpole; Clinton Stewart, Wollaston; Edward Forsyth, Wrentham; Rocco Puopolo, Norwood; Pasquale Santoro, Norwood; Raymond Dyer, Norwood; Homer B. Miller, Jr., Needham; Ralph Johnson, Milton; and James Silvi, Walpole.

High Peak Reached In Transfers Into The War Industries

Transfers from nonessential industries to war work reached their highest total as the United States Employment Service today reported that 22,995 placements—44 per cent of whom were women—were made in Massachusetts during June.

Powell M. Cabot, director of the Employment Service under the War Manpower Commission, who made the announcement, stated that the June, 1943, total was 101 per cent over placements in June, 1942.

"It is necessary for many more thousands of men and women in Massachusetts to accept war jobs," Mr. Cabot stated. "Our war industries have a continuing need to replace those men who are leaving for the armed services, and in many cases industries have not reached their production peaks."

The number of women's placements in June totaled 10,225, an increase of 108 per cent over June, 1942. Service placements for the first six months of 1943 increased 97 per cent over the same period last year, the announcement said.

Medal for Heroism Awarded to Nurse

WASHINGTON, July 15 (AP)—The Soldiers Medal for heroism outside of combat action, has been awarded for the first time to an Army nurse, the War Department announced today.

The award was made to Second Lieut. Edith E. Greenwood, North Dartmouth, Mass., for rescuing 15 patients from a fire in a station hospital at Yuma, Ariz., on April 17.

A similar medal was awarded, the Department said, to Private James J. Ford, Madrid, Iowa, who joined Lieutenant Greenwood in an attempt to extinguish the flames and in removing the patients.

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Allies Gain on All Fronts in Sicily

Continued from Page 1

Eighth Army hurled back a powerful counterattack by Nazi armored forces.

The greatest advance was scored by the American Seventh Army, driving inland on a line parallel with the British east-coast push.

Led by Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., the Americans dug into the Ragusa-Vizzini sector, moved forward some six or seven miles, captured another important airdrome, and took important heights.

Another Italian general, commanding the 54th Napoli Division, surrendered with his staff south of Vizzini. Vizzini is about 25 miles west and slightly south of captured Augusta, and about the same distance northeast of Gela.

Hurling itself forward against sterner resistance, the main section of the British Eighth Army of Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery drove to the town of Brucoli, four miles north of Augusta, after weathering a crisis July 14 in which German armored forces mounted a powerful counterattack and actually reached the harbor at one time. British advance units are well beyond Brucoli.

A British brigade in the strategic harbor city, under Allied domination since July 12, was isolated temporarily by the enemy thrust, but the British counterattacked and drove on to Brucoli.

A communiqué from Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's Headquarters said the British gained "some miles" and that Augusta was now firmly in Allied hands.

Military sources said the battle at Augusta began at dawn when German tanks hit the British line and broke through temporarily. But General Montgomery immediately reformed his lines and by noon not only had knocked the Germans back but had taken Brucoli and Melilli, six miles to the southwest, as well.

Hitler on March, Forward and Back

By the Associated Press

London, July 15

A foreign diplomatic source reported today that Adolf Hitler, after having commanded the early phases of the latest German offensive in the Belgorod-Orel sector, had relinquished control of the stalled attack and had returned to Berlin for conferences with his military staff.

The source, who could not be further identified, said his information came from inside Germany.

He said Hitler had been directing the Russian offensive from the Castle Bninzka, near Bydgoszcz in the old Polish Corridor, where he maintained "frontline" headquarters.

The source added that some observers believed Hitler's return to Berlin might mean the end of the German offensive, for the time being at least.

Axis Now Expected To Defend East Coast

This concerted assault by enemy forces, in which the crack German armored Hermann Göring Division took part, indicated that the Italian and German commanders might have shifted the bulk of their forces from positions confronting the Americans in order to block the British path up the coast.

The Göring outfit previously had received a mauling at the hands of the Americans.

Consequently, heavier opposition is expected along the route of the Eighth Army, and the latest developments may indicate the Axis commanders have decided to commit their main forces in battle to hold the British and Canadians below Catania, 35 miles up the coast from Augusta.

Italian divisions, too, were reported making a more determined show of resistance.

However, new waves of British and American parachute and glider-borne troops har carried out what the communiqué called successful operations, and it was disclosed that units of the French Army which are operating in the battle zone are Goums, the terror-inspiring pig-tailed warriors who fought so effectively along the Mediterranean coatst in Tunisia.

A dispatch from John Gunther, representing the combined United States press, said the capture of Augusta was of the utmost importance. It is called the most perfect natural habor in the Mediterranean.

The Fascists have spent vast sums building it into a great naval base. Installations include moles two to five miles in length. Everything was found in perfect condition and can be used at once.

THis Augusta was the central nest of Axis submarines in the Mediterranean, Mr. Gunther said.

The Germans are believed to have concentrated considerable strength, including tanks and artillery, at the town of Lentini, 13 miles south of Catania and at a road junction where the Catania plain begins.

Hard fighting can be expected before the capture of Lentini takes place, it was said. This center of resistance is about five miles from the coast.

An NBC correspondent, in a radio report from a British cruiser off Eastern Sicily, said the British had captured both Lentini and nearby Carlentini.

Another bombardment of Catania from the sea, after an earlier shelling the previous dawn, was carried out on the night of July 14, he said, and an Italian armored train which pushed south of Catania, was forced to withdraw by naval artillery.

"It was expected that Allied troops would be hammering the gates of Catania during the night if not actually entering the City," he said. His report was dated July 14.

Americans went forward from the western horn of the Allied front through hilly and difficult country to a strategic area protecting the British flank and at the same time threatening the enemy's rear if he offers battle on the Catania plain.

Capture of Vizzini would give the forces of General Patton control of the first important east-west road north of the coastal network of communications.

This road, running from Agrigento, near the south coast, through Caltanissetta, Caltagirone, and Vizzini is vital to the enemy for maintaining liaison between the western and eastern wings of his front.

Another American column near Niscemi already was threatening Caltagirone, about 15 miles west of Vizzini.

The name of the airdrome captured by the Americans was not given, however, nor were the names announced of any of the other places taken in their advance.

Meanwhile, the full weight of the Allies' overwhelming air power was turned against Messina when hundreds of medium and heavy bombers struck one of the war's heaviest blows against that guardian of the strategic water jump between Sicily and Italy.

Other Allied airmen dealt punishing blows to enemy communications throughout Sicily, destroying a large number of vehicles, while Allied fighters put up a tight screen over the battle area and knocked down three of the small number of enemy planes they encountered.

At the same time, torpedo-carrying planes operating over the Tyrrhenian Sea blew up one enemy tanker, set fire to another, and left a merchant ship in a sinking condition.

It was announced officially that Allied planes are operating from bases recently captured by the invasion forces in Sicily.

More than 200 Flying Fortresses, Mitchells and Marauders were thrown against Messina, the main entry point for Axis supplies from the continent, in the devastating daylight attack.

Russia:

Soviet Counterattack Gaining Momentum

The Soviet press quoted a captured German officer as saying that Hitler had issued an order at the outset of the present Nazi offensive in Russia declaring that "this blow must be of decisive importance—it must be the turning point of the war—the last great battle before German victory."

The press accounts said the German, a lieutenant, had slipped across no man's land recently at night to surrender because he was convinced the German offensive against Russia would fail and that Germany would be defeated in two to six months.

Meanwhile, Marshal Joseph Stalin's Red Armies have halted the attacking Germans everywhere in the Belgorod sector and have dislodged them from several positions with local counterattacks, which are gaining momentum daily.

The Germans have discontinued their attacks altogether on the other end of the Kursk salient, where they tried in vain to breach the Orel sector.

At the same time, the Red Air Force resumed night operations with a fierce attack on the Orel railway junction.

The German communiqué said numerous attacks and counterattacks were reported in continued heavy fighting on the Orel and Belgorod sectors, but made no claim of any Nazi advances.

The communiqué said that weather conditions were deteriorating and asserted that Soviet counterattacks were being launched with weaker forces than on previous days. The enemy was repulsed everywhere with heavy losses, the communiqué added, and it listed 336 Soviet tanks and 70 planes destroyed by the German Air Force.

Pravda said one of the great battles on the Belgorod sector was fought along a Russian-held highway. The battle lasted three days, the paper reported, with the Germans constantly attempting to push through to the north. After only minute progress, the Nazis consolidated their positions and then launched attacks to the east and northeast. They were driven back everywhere, Pravda said, losing 30 tanks in the action.

Eyewitnesses who were in the Belgorod area when the offensive opened said "in all our experience on many fronts we have never seen German fire as intensive as this." The horizon literally "seemed to be on fire," they added.

South Pacific:

Allies Press Siege Of Base at Mubo

The new Allied offensive against Mubo in New Guinea, announced in a special statement from Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Headquarters in Australia, was said by an official spokesman to be designed to clear the long-contested Mubo zone of all enemy troops and pin the Japanese back to their lines around Salamaua, on the Eastern New Guinea shoreline 12 miles to the north.

As a preliminary success, Allied forces captured Green Hill, one of the key strong points in the Mubo defense system, following continued pressure against Japanese positions from both ground and air, the announcement said. In addition, an enemy force of "medium size" has been cut off at Mubo.

Allied patrols were reported engaged in intermittent clashes with the Japanese north of Salus Lake, which is only seven miles south of Salamaua, the center of enemy strength in New Guinea.

The pattern of extermination launched by the Allies at Mubo followed closely that already unfolding before the Japanese air base of Munda, on New Georgia Island in the Central Solomons.

Both had their precedents in the campaigns of last winter to eliminate the enemy from Buna, New Guinea, and from Guadalcanal. The Munda action, at least, had even greater hopes for quick success.

Japanese defenders of Buna, who faced a less formidable American Air Force, prolonged the fight with men and supplies sneaked to them at night on coastal barges. The enemy tried the barge method in the Munda sector, with dire results.

Our alert Mitchell bombers, one of several categories of planes now on hand in considerable strength, spotted two big enemy barges above Munda in the Blackett Strait. Their bombs destroyed them. North of there off Vella Lavella Island, Mitchells also sank an enemy cargo boat.

Kiska Island:

Base Again Bombed By U. S. Warship

The Navy reported that an American light warship bombarded Japanese defense positions on Kiska Island on July 14, making the fourth surface attack on the enemy base in an eight-day period.

Meanwhile, the time for an American offensive against the Japanese base on Kiska Island in the North Pacific is growing short. The Associated Press quotes responsible opinion in Washington as saying that if the strategic base is to be recaptured from the enemy this year weather conditions make it essential that operations begin as soon as possible.

An amphibious attack on Kiska, where the Japanese have elaborate defense installations, an unfinished airfield, and a force estimated as high as 10,000 men, would be a logical follow up to the conquest of Attu Island, completed a month and a half ago. But whether and when it will be made is a High Command secret which the bomb-battered outflanked Kiska garrison may try to figure out as best it can.

The basic elements with which the American commanders have to work have been put on the record, however, and in the absence of more recent official information on the subject are currently arousing intense speculation in the Capital, the Associated Press says.

Possibly the most important of these is the weather, which in the Aleutians area is never good and at this season is steadily going from bad to worse. By October, sleet storms and blizzards will be added to the commonplace fog, rain, and 100-mile-an-hour gales. Presumably any campaign for this year would be planned with a view to smashing Japanese resistance before that time.

The Battle of Attu required about three weeks, beginning on May 11. The enemy force there numbered only about 3,000 men and defenses were not nearly so well developed as on Kiska.

The alternative to an attack this year is to let the Japanese suffer the ravages of another rough Aleutians winter with few if any supplies reaching them. They can be bombed repeatedly when weather permits, the nearest American air base on Amchitka Island being only 63 nautical miles away. Already they are virtually blockaded with Amchitka on one side and Attu on the other, 173 nautical miles to the northwest.

Admiral Nimitz:

American Power Growing in Pacific

Problems of supply and reinforcement for America's fighting men in the Pacific have been overcome in large measure, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz said at Pearl Harbor, and with "forces of all our services co-ordinating their operations most successfully," the initiative is certain to remain in American hands.

The Commander in Chief of the Pacific Fleet made his encouraging report in ceremonies held aboard a submarine to honor members of the Fleet's submarine and air personnel for valor and distinguished accomplishment.

"New ships and planes and troops trained and fully equipped for battle now are coming into the Pacific in satisfying numbers to insure our retaining the initiative," Admiral Nimitz said.

China:

U. S. Planes Blast Japanese Shipping

The full force of American air strength in China has been hurled against Japanese river and port installations in a seven-day assault, and shipping facilities in the Hongay-Campha Port area, used for fueling ships plying between Japan and the Southwest Pacific, have been blasted in one of the heaviest blows of the war against enemy shipping in this theater, it was announced in Chungking.

Continent:

Mosquitos Attack Axis Locomotives

RAF fighter planes maintained the Allied aerial offensive over Western Europe on the night of July 14 with harassing attacks on Germany's hard-pressed transportation system, the British Air Ministry News Service announced.

One Mosquito plane was reported to have flown more than 300 miles from its British base to damage a locomotive south of Strasbourg, while another shot up two locomotives on a similar foray.

A third pilot reported he had strafed and damaged three locomotives.

There were no indications of large-scale bombing operations over the Continent, however, Britain, meanwhile, enjoyed a raid-free night.

On July 14 Flying Fortresses and swarms of lesser American and British planes darkened the French skies with bombing attacks on an aircraft factory and park at the great Le Bourget airport in the Paris suburbs and four other German installations.

They shot down 51 German planes, 45 of which fell to the Fortress guns over Le Bourget and Villacoublay, where aircraft repair and assembly plants were pounded.

A joint communiqué by the United States Eighth Air Force and the British Air Ministry set Allied losses at eight bombers and four fighters but did not further specify the casualties.

Battle Lines Lengthen in Sicily



By a Staff Artist

Allies Chalking Up More Gains.

White arrows show how the Allied forces are pressing ahead on all fronts in Sicily. Shaded lines indicate the type of terrain through which the advancing soldiers have to fight.

Anti-Fascist Front in Italy Links Parties

Continued from Page 1

ians to co-operate in the great work of reconstruction. Its success depends on the ability of the leaders of the various parties to draw their followers and organizations into a really workable unified program, and their progress in that directoin will be watched eagerly by anti-Fascists everywhere.

A clear distinction is drawn between sincere disinterested Italians who had been duped by Fascism and forced to join the Fascist Party so as to avoid losing their livelihood and on the other hand financial and industrial groups which formerly backed Fascism but now opportunistically simulate pro-Allied sympathies.

After the destruction of Fascism the former are to be allowed to rehabilitate themselves; but against the latter there is to be an intransigeant policy.

The broad program of the Action party is significant. The party was founded inside Italy last January. Its existence was made known through an issue of Italia Libera, clandestine organ of the new organization.

Liberal Traditions

The party's policy aims to continue the liberal traditions of Italian risorgimento, but according to twentieth century conditions. Thus the party was largely responsible for the organization of strikes in Turin and other centers of Northern Italy in March.

In its first appeal to the Italian people Action Party says:

"This isn't the moment to abandon oneself to desperation or feverish attempts at reaction. We must rather translate our desires into facts bearing an imprint of decision and steadfastness of purpose."

Regarding its aims, the party states that it is not a continuation of previous anti-Fascist movements, but embraces and supersedes them, and as an essential premise of a secure liberal order the party urges a radical solution of the problem of state institutions by social and economic reforms.

Fascist privileges must be abolished, the instruments of production controlled by the State for the common benefit, collaboration between the middle and working classes should be ensured and the stranglehold of autarchy broken.

Republican Regime

The main points of the Action Party's program are.

1. The "prolonged abdication" of the Italian Monarchy and its complicity with Fascism makes a republican regime essential. Civil political liberties are guaranteed. The Executive under constant supervision of representative organs shall have sufficient authority and stability so as to ensure efficiency. The judiciary must be absolutely independent.

2. Local and provincial authorities must be recognized on a democratic basis with extension of this system to regional groups. Througs decentralization the development of regional activities in accordance with local economic, social, and cultural conditions will be encouraged.

3. Financial, industrial and Insurance combines will be nationalized and operated for the general good. Small independent and co-operative enterprises will regain free economic initiative.

Ownership of Land

4. Agrarian reform to be applied so that the worker may enjoy ownership of land either individually by breaking up large estates, or collectively by collective management of existing large farms and others that may be created in the course of the reforms. These reforms, together with international co-ordination of economic activity and modern and technical improvements will enable Italian Agriculture, hindered and dislocated by Fascist autarchic policy, to resume efficient cultivation of the most suitable crops.

5. Workers syndicates, regaining liberty that is based upon the right of association, will play an essential part in the process of production. Their right to exclusive representation in their respective trades will be recognized.

6. Freedom of religious worship to be guaranteed to all. Problems affecting the separation of civil power from religious to be solved on a basis of rights of conscience and freedom of the Church within the domain of its spiritual functions.

7. In the international field support to be given to the awakening of a united European consciousness as a necessary prelude to the hoped-for European federation of free democratic peoples within the framework of wider world collaboration.

Collective Security

Among the pressing momentary needs, the program adds, are:

Close and continuous collaboration with all democracies, revision of international relationships and a standard of value involving repudation of the principle of absolute sovereignty, and permitting rejection of all problems of a merely territorial nature, juridical community of states with power to operate a regime of collective security, the granting of international protection for minorities and applying with greater justice and more progressively a system of colonial mandates.

Finally the program of the Action Party concludes that peace must permit and ensure general reorganization according to the principles of division of work, free exchange of goods and services, and free access to raw materials.

Aid Given to Allies By Native Sicilians

Recorded by CBS

London, July 15

The inhabitants of Sicily are not showing any animosity toward the Allies and are even helping them, proof of which is given by the fact that "an authority of a town which fell to the Allies offered to go to the neighboring town and tell them not to resist," the London Radio said yesterday.

"A little later, the town gave up," the broadcast added.

People Placed First In Sweden's Assets

Continued from Page 1

What values are there in a small nation?

Naturally some officials in exile view the question sentimentally. But not all. One of the most realistic foreign ministers in London, who has no illusions about the difficulty his own country faces in the postwar years, said quite simply:

Source of Great Men

"The justification of a small nation lies essentially in the great men which it produces. Plato was one of the greatest who ever lived. He was a product of a small nation."

It may well be contended that the contribution of Plato owed little to his nationalistic environment. But the "climate" which surrounds the individual contribution is not unimportant.

What it does mean is that the supreme value of the small nation is the culture that it supports . . . whether it be the martyrdom of John Hus or the idealism of Alfred Nobel.

Sweden presents an interesting case study. Perhaps more than some nations of less than seven millions it offers a rational geographical justification. But there are other things:

We sat, for instance, at a dinner given by a group of Swedish industrialists. One of them was speaking of the resources of Sweden. He listed first its people. Only after that came the fields, the forests, the mines. It was not said in any sense of exploitation, but with a deep understanding of human values.

Management-Labor Unity

We listened in at a joint meeting of employers and employees—called to discuss Sweden's economic position. You couldn't fancy a similar meeting in many other countries. Not all the difficulties between men and maangement have been adjusted, but there was patently a large area of genuine co-operation. It is the sort of thing that flourishes best in a small country. It may be charged that, because of its size, Sweden offers little more than an experimental laboratory for employer-employee relationship. But worth-while experiments do, indeed, come out of laboratories.

We visited with technicians who were short of everything from coal to copper and heard hardly a word of complaint. Rather there was complete absorption in means of meeting the shortages, of finding new and improved substitutes.

We chatted with air force pilots who man obsolescent planes; navy men who man obsolescent ships. And they were magnificent. Theirs was a courage built of something stronger than the machines which they command.

Size, of course, has no patent upon heroism. And the Swedes are not in the war. But in trying to measure the capacities of its people, it was clearly a bit like talking to the Greeks, the Dutch, the Czechs.

Growth of Co-operatives

We lunched with representatives of the Swedish Co-operatives, who have raised their method of consumer organization almost to the rank of an economic system. One charge which may be leveled against these disciples of Rochdale is that they flourish best within a land-locked economy. Yet this is the very point wherein the advantages of the small nation appear. Some things happen there which might not take place if everything had to be conducted upon the larger scale.

It's the sort of thing that has come out of Sweden's size and homogenity, what Marquis Childs has called "the Middle Way." Mr. Childs, Washington correspondent of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, who was a member of our party, has written in one of his books:

"The high order of civilization that one finds in Scandinavia may be due . . . to a keen awareness of the difficult place of a small nation in the present world . . ."

Certainly that is a part of it. But the fact remains that the smaller nations are progressing with some of the social and economic problems that are not so well solved elsewhere on a larger scale.

It is these independent solutions that are important. Either as individual nations, or within a system which safeguards their cultural integrity, the divergent peoples of the world must have the opportunity to make their separate contributions in commerce, in the arts, in the various fields of thought.

For, if these individual efforts are snuffed out, something of truth may be snuffed out, too.

Spiritual Realities

The fundamental factor was well phrased about two years ago by the International Consultation Group of Geneva. In the introduction to their study of the "Causes of Peace Failure, 1914-1939," they said:

"Integration in society never (is the) result of conscious and deliberate effort, but the by-product of a new confrontation of society with spiritual realities. . . .

"These realities are not accepted because they may be useful but because they are felt to be true. . . .

"The deepest sickness of the modern world lies in its lack of any genuine conviction of truth . . . an oscillation between the cynical denial of all-abiding truth and the prostitution of truth for the sake of achieving social and political purposes. . . .

"The real issue to be faced, therefore, is not 'What is the most efficient formula to arrive at a new integration of society?' but rather 'What is the truth to be served?'"

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Polish Foreign Portfolio Given to Romer

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 15—The most significant appointment in the new Mikolajczyk regime of Poland is that of Tadeusz Romer as Foreign Minister, which is interpreted here as ground for new hope of the reopening of Russo-Polish discussions.

Mr. Romer, who succeeds Count Edward Raczynski in charge of Foreign Affairs, was Polish Ambassador to Moscow until the diplomatic break over the Katyn affair and is understood to enjoy the confidence of the Soviet government. He is also popular with his Polish colleagues, and is reported to favor an understanding with Russia, provided Polish interests are safeguarded.

Appointment of Dr. Ludwig Grosfeld as Minister of Finance is also seen as a reply to charges that Polish Government quarters are anti-Semitic.

Simultaneously, Henryk Strasburger's transfer from Finance to Minister for Polish Affairs in the Middle East emphasizes the increasing importance of the Polish Army and refugee communities throughout Persia, Africa, and Palestine.

The new Government, in its first statement, declared it would continue General Sikorski's policy in internal and foreign affairs. As a whole, the Government moves slightly to the Left. The Cabinet contains three members of the Peasant Party, one of whom is the new Premier; three Socialists, including the Deputy Premier; two of the National Labor Party; two National Democrats; and three nonparty members.

"The Government of national unity I have formed is genuinely democratic," Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk states, "and will be guided by principles contained in the declaration of policy made by General Sikorski before the National Council of Feb. 25, 1942."

Equally important is the fact that the military and political control, which was formerly in General Sikorski's hands, now will be entirely separated, with Kazimierz Sosnkowski as Commander in Chief confining himself to dealing with the armed forces. This is welcomed by none more than General Sosnkowski himself who long ago made such a proposal. But in matters where these two powers disagree, the final arbiter is political authority.

President of Poland Announces Cabinet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London, July 15

The newly organized Cabinet of the Polish Government-in-exile, as announced by President Wladyslaw Raczkiewicz, is made up of the following:

Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, Prime Minister.

Jan Kwapinski, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Industry, Commerce and Shipping.

Tadeusz Romer, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Gen. Marjan Kukiel, Minister of Defense.

Wladyslaw Banaczyk, Minister of Home Affairs.

Prof. Stanislaw Kot, Minister of Information.

Ludwig Grosfeld, Minister of Finance.

Jan Stanczyk, Minister of Labor and Social Welfare.

Prof. Waclaw Komarnicki, Minister of Justice.

Henryk Strasburger, Minister of Polish Affairs in the Middle East.

Marjan Seyda, Minister of State in charge of preparation for the peace conference.

Karold Popiel, Minister of State in charge of planning future administration.

The Rev. Zygmont Kaczynski, Minister of the State Board of Education.

Churchill Tribute

LONDON, July 15 (AP)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill, broadcasting a tribute yesterday to the late Polish Premier, Gen. Wladyslaw Sikorski, called on Poles to prepare themselves to die for Poland "as many of us must die and as he died for his country and the common cause."

Addressing Poles over all the world, Mr. Churchill urged them to remember that General Sikorski strove for collaboration with Poland's allies in the west and east because he was convinced that in such partnership rested assurance of Poland's speedy liberation.

General Sikorski was killed in a plane crash recently.

Germans Holding 2,700 Americans At 'Stalag 3B'

NEW YORK, July 15 (AP)—The Young Men's Christian Association announced July 14 the Germans were holding 2,700 American military prisoners in a pine forest camp known as "Stalag 3B" near the Oder River southeast of Berlin.

Most of the American soldiers held there were captured in the North African campaign, the Y. M. C. A. said, describing the camp as consisting of huts and "like a little town, with long, straight concrete streets."

"Between the huts," it said, "are so many open spaces that air and sunshine can reach all of them."

The Y. M. C. A. said it received the information from War Prisoners Aid, a neutral agency of the Swiss Y. M. C. A. which works with prisoners of both the Allies and Axis throughout the world.

Campaign Frills Trimmed For Australian Elections

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia, July 15—War has taken the props from under election propaganda in Australia. The result is that the coming Federal election—scheduled for Aug. 21—may well go down in history as the Commonwealth's great "austerity poll."

Special Government regulations will sharply curtail campaigning. For the nation's manpower and material resources are so fully dedicated to winning the war that there is no room for political fanfare.

Many electors look on the consequent cutting down of election expenditure as a blessing in disguise, as the effect may be to give Australia an opportunity to vote on direct issues apart from the barrage of propaganda with which the parties normally bombard the country during elections.

For instance, outsize posters which in former elections screamed advice—oftentimes more forceful than well-founded — from billboard are banned. In comparison, 6"x10" posters to which the Government has restricted this election look like mere postage stamps.

'Jigsaw' Posters Banned

Moreover, knowing the ways of political candidates, the Government foresaw the possibility of efforts to get around the regulations by putting up large "jigsaw" posters made up of parts, each within the prescribed size limit. That is specifically prohibited. The prohibition also extends to posters left over from previous elections on the ground that to allow their use would give sitting members an unfair advantage.

In certain other directions, existing circumstances made it unnecessary for the Government to take special action. For instance, the shortage of special types of paper makes it impossible for candidates to go in for elaborate campaign circulars. As a result, election circulars are appearing in many strange guises. In one electorate, householders have been surprised to receive what appear to be invitations to a dance, garden party, or sports tournament dated back in the 1930's. But on the other side they found the usual publicity boost for a candidate seeking their votes—an ingenious printer dug into old stores of theater bills and circulars to enable a candidate to send his election message to his constituents.

In a normal election, candidates and their campaign committees use thousands of gallons of gas in organizing the attending of pre-election meetings, personal calls on electors, and taking aged and infirm electors to the polling booths on Election Day. But under gas rationing, each metropolitan candidate must be limited to a special issue of 100 gallons of gas and a country candidate, with many times' greater mileage to cover, to 200 gallons. That is going to mean that campaign committees will do most of their traveling around the electorates afoot.

Little Advertising in Press

The decision by the metropolitan press throughout Australia also is helping to increase the austerity atmosphere. In a normal election, newspapers carry a great spread of election advertising, but by their own decision, they will not during this election. Their attitude is this: "Under newsprint rationing, we are unable to make room for the space required by our regular clients. Our first duty is to them. Therefore we are able to give only limited space to paid election propaganda." As a result, party-campaign managers will be fortunate to obtain an occasional quarter page instead of the double spreads of normal times.

Incidentally, this enforced austerity may make this election the first in which a candidate's expenditure may be kept within the £100 limit which the law says he may spend on an election campaign. This limit always was regarded as honored only in a breach.

In fact, one Independent candidate in the last election, declaring he was forced to spend many thousands on a personal campaign to keep up with opponents, challenged the Crown law authorities to prosecute him and added that if they did so, he would insist on similar action being taken against his opponents. The Crown authorities turned a deaf ear to his suggestion. This time it will be different.

Commons Told U. S. Shipping Saved Britain From Famine

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 15—The United States saved Britain from imminent famine in the spring of 1941. Twice since the war began, American shipping yards have come to the rescue when the shipping situation threatened the whole issue of the war.

These disclosures, of which the British have had an inkling all along, were given to them officially in the House of Commons yesterday by Sir Arthur Salter, Joint Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of War Transport, who has just returned here from his Washington post of co-ordinating Anglo-American shipping. Sir Arthur was replying for the British Government to the Commons debate which sought to secure a definition of British postwar shipping policy and in particular to secure assurance that Britain's prewar leading shipping position would be maintained.

Some members of Parliament, notably Mr. Emanuel Shinwell, Socialist, seemed to speak with a shade of regret at the flood of ships now pouring from American yards. They were thinking of the future, when they will have to try to fulfill a pledge to restore peacetime jobs to British merchant seamen, whose part in the war has been unsurpassed.

Broad Ideals Outlined

Sir Arthur, with his unrivaled knowledge of United Nations shipping, argued strongly that the Government should not attempt at present to define precisely its future merchant-marine policy. In behalf of the Government, Mr. Philip Noelbaker, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of War Transport, outlined instead the broad ideals on which the Government proposed to work.

He announced, "The Government is prepared to work with other like-minded governments to establish conditions under which the shipping of the world can be carried on. We shall need arrangements for joint control and use of the shipping of the world of a very close kind. Collaboration among the United Nations must be comparable to that which we have in war days."

Today's Socialist Daily Herald ranks this as a statement of first importance. It says, "Already the Government has declared itself eager to carry out fully the policy recommended by the Hot Springs Conference for international co-operation in production and distribution of foodstuffs. No such policy could succeed unless there were co-operation also in transport. The Government's attitude to the future of shipping encourages us to believe that its approach to the problem of international economic co-operation will be realistic and thorough."

Protests on Policy

But the British Government is assailed both from left-wing quarters, which seek a clearer undertaking that shipping will be nationalized, and from right-wing quarters, for failure to announce specifically that shipping will not be nationalized. These protests are set against a background of the growing millions of shipping tons in the United States which seem to some to present an almost insoluble problem for the future of British shipping.

Mr. Shinwell, for instance, claimed Britain began the war with 20,000,000 tons of shipping but could not expect to have more than about 9,000,000 tons at the end of the war. The United States, he said, entered the war with 7,000,000 tons and at the end would have between 15,000,000 and 30,000,000 tons.

Mr. Shinwell expressed doubts about settling problems by international co-operation, declaring Britain would not be dealing with the America of President Roosevelt, but with the America of big business and of Wall Street.

Sir Arthur, however, introduced a different note into the debate, declaring the motive behind the merchant fleet was simply to win the war.

He retold with new emphasis the story of how the United States came to the rescue when, in the spring of 1941, British imports were little more than half those of prewar days and British ships were falling to U-boats far quicker than they were being built. "Our stores were falling rapidly," Sir Arthur said. "We were in fairly imminent danger either of famine conditions here or of closing our factories through lack of materials or of being unable to supply adequately our Armies in the Middle East."

A second crisis came when Japan entered the war and shipping losses increased and were extended to American ships, Sir Arthur continued. By the summer of 1942, the situation again was extremely grave, and by autumn was even worse. But in each case, the United States came to the rescue, Sir Arthur said.

And he looked hopefully to the future on the grounds that Anglo-American co-operation would be born of necessity in peace, just as it was in war. He thought one fact alone would lead to co-operation—namely, that by the end of the war United Nations shipbuilding would be 10 times normal peacetime requirements. Yesterday's debate showed that shipping problems are big even when U-boats are failing.

Vatican Honor Given To Ruman Premier

By the Associated Press

London, July 15

The Berlin Radio reported today that the "Great Cross of the Order of Pope Pius XII" had been bestowed upon Premier Mihail Antonescu of Rumania on his recent visit to Vatican City.

The broadcast, recorded by the Associated Press, described the order as "the highest decoration" of the Vatican.

New Regulations Govern Export of China's Silk

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — China's factory-produced silk is now under new Government regulations, stipulating that it must be submitted to the Foreign Trade Commission to determine if it is suitable for export, the United States Department of Commerce reported recently.



What goes on under a Nazi pilot's cap?

PUT YOURSELF IN HIS PLACE . . . in his cockpit climbing swiftly away from an Axis airfield into a pitch-black night . . . bomb racks loaded . . . heading for Yank-held territory.

How would your mind work (under a Nazi bonnet), if you knew Radar's sleepless, X-ray "eyes" were waiting up to greet you . . . on warships, airfields, and lookout posts of the United Nations' forces?

What would you be thinking . . . knowing that Radar was robbing you of "surprise", the attacker's one tactical advantage . . . detecting you as much as 130 miles from your target? *Always* watching you . . . in storm, clouds, and fog . . . five miles up or skimming the waves! . . . *marking you for ambush and destruction!*

When the flak whams accurately through the clouds to rip jagged wing holes; when you meet night fighters who need no flame from your exhausts for true aiming, wouldn't you momentarily doubt the infallibility of the "master race"?

Wouldn't you nurse a scowling respect for American ingenuity? For Radar was developed in the United States . . . pretty much the product of Navy and Army research laboratories who weren't as unprepared as you thought.

And shouldn't it occur to you that a fellow can't win when he's fighting against a nation with the inventiveness and resources to produce weapons like this?

Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Here are famous dates in the history of Radar



1922. **Naval Aircraft Radio Laboratory, Anacostia, D. C.** Dr. A. Hoyt Taylor and Leo C. Young, observing that radio signals were reflected by steel buildings and passing ships, suggested it as a means of detecting enemy vessels in darkness, fog, and smoke. This was the birth of Radar!



1937. **Bloomfield, N. J.** Westinghouse developed the key electronic tube for the U.S. Army's *first* Radar equipment used to detect aircraft. Radar "beamcasting" focuses invisible, ultra-high-frequency waves traveling at the incredible speed of 186,000 miles per second.



1941. **Pearl Harbor, T. H.** Lieut. Lockard, then a private using Radar equipment made by Westinghouse, detected and reported the approaching Jap bombers when 132 miles distant, and still a half hour away. Because a flight of American planes was expected, no warning was sounded.



1943. **On every front** Radar fights with our men . . . playing an important part at Midway . . . guiding our landing forces through thick fog into Attu harbor . . . helping our fleet off Guadalcanal "see" a Jap warship eight miles away in pitch darkness—and sink it on its second salvo! Radar has revolutionized naval and air battle tactics . . . and multiplied a hundredfold the range of human vision.



195?. **Postwar Transportation** by air and ocean holds Radar's promise of undreamed security. Pilots of the future's giant air liners will ride through the clouds, fog, and darkness, confident that Radar will warn them of mountains, tall buildings, or planes in their path. Our ocean shipping will use it to avoid collisions with icebergs, rocks, and other ships—and to enter harbors in heavy fog.

Westinghouse was making Radar 18 months before Pearl Harbor. Since then, Westinghouse production of radio communications equipment, including Radar, has increased 41 times!

Westinghouse

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'Common Victory Not Far Off,' Stalin Tells French Leaders

LONDON, July 15 (AP)—In a message to Gen. Henri Giraud and Gen. Charles de Gaulle, coleaders of the French Committee of National Liberation, Premier Joseph Stalin of Russia said yesterday that "the day of our common victory over Hitler and Germany is not far off."

The message, sent for Bastille Day, was radiocast by the Moscow Radio and recorded by the Soviet Monitor. Russia greets "the strengthening unity of the French people," the message said.

The text of Mr. Stalin's message:

"To the French National Committee of Liberation and Generals Giraud and de Gaulle.

"On the day of the national holiday of France, I send you and through you to the French people from the Government and people of the Soviet Union and myself personally sincerest congratulations.

"The Soviet Union greets the strengthening unity of the French people who are courageously fighting against the German fascist invaders. The Soviet people firmly believe that the day of our common victory over Hitlerite Germany is not far off and the day of liberation and resurrection of a free democratic and independent France is near at hand."

Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden assured Frenchmen last night in a Bastille Day radiocast that the Allies would spare no effort to win total victory over the Axis in the shortest possible time.

"We know your fate is at stake and that it depends upon rapid action," he told the French on their holiday.

Mr. Eden praised underground groups, which he said had become more powerful and methodical under the lash of the intimidating Germans.

King Peter of Yugoslavia sent a telegram with "congratulations and best wishes for the salvation of France" to Generals Giraud and de Gaulle.

Two Flags Fly Together

In the United States at Denver, Colo., the Stars and Stripes and the French Tricolor fluttered side by side at a Bastille Day review at Lowry Field, where French troops are studying the United States Air Force's bombardment and armament course.

The students, whose number was not disclosed, are a select group, who with other Frenchmen fled to Africa after the fall of France, determined to carry on with the fight against the Nazis, the Lowry Public Relations Office said. They are veterans of action in Algeria, French Morocco, Tunisia, and French West Africa.

The youngest in the group is 18 and the oldest 22. They hold ratings of privates, privates first class, and corporals. Since they know little or no English, they have a French-speaking instructor, Sergeant Albert Beauchemin of Adams, Mass.

Their officer in charge is First Lieut. Jean E. V. Chanet, a graduate of the École de l'Air, near Marseille.

German Prisoners Scorn Italian Colleagues

Natty Nazis captured in Sicily refuse to mingle with ill-dressed troops of Mussolini.

By John Gunther
Representing the Combined American Press Distributed by the Associated Press

AN ALLIED FORCE COMMAND POST, July 15—This correspondent has just seen the first batch of 73 German and Italian prisoners captured in Sicily. The experience was enlightening. The difference between the small cluster of alert, smartly uniformed, smoothly shaved Germans—two Air Force officers among them—and the mass of poorly dressed, dispirited Italians was that between the modern boulevards of Berlin and the primitive villages in Sicily.

One deeply tanned blond German, good-humored and still full of confidence, carrying himself more like a superior tourist than a prisoner of war, told a guard: "Not by any means do we consider the war situation hopeless."

Another said: "Yes, we were captured—it was bad luck."

Another: "We are being well treated here."

The Germans were neat. They wore khaki shorts, sport shoes of excellent material, and looked like the Austrian boys I used to meet years ago at Austrian summer resorts. They kept closely to themselves, separated themselves from the Italians as if they wanted to avoid an invisible infection, spoke of the Italians with utmost contempt.

Italians Weary

The Italians, dressed in unsuitable baggy pants, ragged shirts, and a nondescript variety of headgear, tumbled off a truck, some surly, some humming. They were so weary that several fell flat-faced on the dusty road. All had to be helped up a steep gangplank by British sailors.

The Germans took an isolated place on the boat. Two of them made as if to strum imaginary guitars. One said: "Well, I hope we have a good time in America."

Later Gen. Sir Harold Alexander, strategic genius who planned the Battle of El Alamein and who superintended the operations which chased the Germans out of Africa, received me for a brief conversation.

The talk was off the record as far as quotation is concerned but the General, who is number one to Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, appeared satisfied that the Sicilian campaign was proceeding according to schedule and up to the program.

In the General's view this is all the more remarkable because the terrain in Sicily is difficult, even more so that Tunisia. Narrow, twisting roads, precipitous mountains and steep gullies make it much more favorable to the defense than to attack. General Alexander, one of the most quietly impressive men I have ever met, took me into his ward room and explained the course of the campaign on giant staff maps. He seemed particularly delighted at the way United States and Canadian troops conducted themselves.

Great Feat of Arms

The General is a shy man and didn't want to be quoted but it was evident that his opinion is that the first days of the Sicilian battle represent a great feat of arms and that results so far have been quite satisfactory, in fact, splendid.

General Alexander, who evades the limelight, who almost never sees correspondents and about whom little is known, is a wiry man of middle height with blue eyes, up-tilted chain and a dark brown mustache.

Ever since I arrived in this theater I have asked people about General Alexander and have been struck by the way the faces of his friends and his officers light up at the mention of his name.

Everywhere this unspectacular, unruffled man is known simply as "General Alex." He is beyond doubt the most respected—one might almost say beloved—man in the British Army.



Associated Press via Signal Corps Radiophoto

General Eisenhower Visits Front in Sicily

The American Commander of the Allied forces in North Africa (left, hat in hand) greets Canadian officers while inspecting the front on Sicily established by his invading American-Canadian-English force. General Eisenhower asked Capt. J. E. Noore (third from right) to convey his compliments to the Canadian command.

Old Destroyers U. S. Swapped For Bases Serve British Well

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 15—Those 50 over-age American destroyers that came out of retirement to fight for freedom's seas are writing one of World War II's most courageous chapters.

The ancient "tin cans," which the United States turned over to Britain in exchange for important naval and air bases in the Western Atlantic, have been fighting the elements and the enemy across the seven seas for a far longer period of time than was ever intended when the ships were designed, the Office of War Information declares in a special survey highlighting their recent history.

Most famous of the original 50 was H. M. S. Campbeltown, formerly the U. S. S. Buchanan, which steamed through a rain of enemy shells to ram and destroy the main locks at St. Nazaire during a Commando raid on that French port. By successfully carrying out its mission, the Campbeltown destroyed the usefulness of the major part of the port for many months, the OWI declares.

British Praise Seaworthiness

Most of the Campbeltown's sister ships have been kept on the grueling convoy runs because of their extreme seaworthiness. Their British crews say that few vessels afloat can take it like these old four-stackers.

Typical of these is the former U. S. S. Conner, one of the four over-age destroyers which the British turned over to the Norwegian Navy. The Conner, now H. M. S. Lincoln, recently completed a record of 40,000 sea miles traveled in 190 continuous days without the loss of a single ship in the convoys to which it was attached, the OWI reports.

The captain of the Lincoln is a young Norwegian who was taken prisoner by the Nazis when they invaded Norway. Later he escaped across the Swedish border and made his way to Britain. His name, like the names of those who serve under him, cannot be given.

Another of the four-stackers with an enviable record is the H. M. S. St. Mary's which has been on the "beef run" escorting food convoys to Iceland. Under the command of Lieut. David Brian Gladstone Dumas, the St. Mary's has plowed through the worst weather the North Atlantic has to offer, on one occasion steaming head-on into heavy gales for 36 hours. When the wind subsided, the ship was 50 miles astern of its former position.

Proof of Maneuverability

On another occasion high seas broke over the ship, smashing lifeboats, breaking the gyro-compass and crushing hatches while the low visibility made it impossible for the lookout to see the rocky shore looming up ahead. At almost the last minute the lookout in the crow's nest saw the rocky cliffs, and the engines were put hard astern.

A number of U-boats have been destroyed by the 50 destroyers, almost every one of them having had encounters with German submarine attackers.

On occasion, these destroyers have contributed a bit to the humor of war, the OWI remarks. The H. M. S. Churchill, for instance, is probably the only ship to have ever fought a battle with an uninhabited island. The Churchill was on patrol in the Caribbean when a lookout discovered a long, low shape in the water dead off the ship's bow. The Churchill let go with all her forward guns and made full speed for the shape.

As it pounded ahead, the officers on the bridge discovered that they were driving toward the tiny, uninhabited island of La Sola, which the lookout had mistaken for a U-boat.

Why Allied Forces Haven't Taken Munda From Japanese

Continued from Page 1

the bush and occasionally patrols meet and wipe them out.

At Rendova, artillery and guns are booming all day long, hurling masses of steel across the 6½-mile channel that separates it from Munda, the Japanese have not yet made any large effort to silence this devastating fire, though enemy aircraft continually are seeking out gun positions with bombs and strafing.

Damage Light

I was on Rendova on July 13 during one of the heaviest and most intense bombing and strafing attacks yet made by the Japanese. Some men were killed, but the net result was extremely light damage, with the Japanese losing 80 per cent of their attacking force.

The reason the Japanese are unable to effect heavier air striking power is evident. The largest concentration of American aircraft yet mustered in the Pacific is based in the Solomons and is keeping an almost constant umbrella over the beach heads and an endless stream of small boats is supplying and building them up. Naturally, there are brief moments between watches when the umbrella develops a few holes. The Japanese quickly seek these out and manage to effect small damage, particularly to Rendova.

Passing at night through the narrow waters around New Georgia in small craft and witnessing numerous air battles, naval guns flashing, artillery booming and sporadic ground fighting give the impression the enemy is putting up heavy resistance. But it is only the prelude to the big battle expected to come. The Japanese probably will make some large-scale countermove, if only to save face. At present, they still are recovering from the surprise of the initial blow and still are mustering their forces.

American Paratroop Team Spearheaded Sicily Attack

By John Thompson
Representing the Combined United States Press Distributed by the Associated Press

WITH AMERICAN AIR-BORNE TROOPS IN SICILY, Delayed—Spearheading the invasion of Sicily, an American parachute troop combat team has just completed a brilliant and tough mission, fulfilling the expectations of this the largest air-borne combat operation ever attempted by the United States Army.

Since late the night of July 9, when they landed by the light of a waning moon, they have been fighting crack German and Italian troops, killing and capturing hundreds and hundreds. . . .

They have taken rather heavy losses, but they never gave ground. And it was largely through their slashing, demoralizing attacks that the advance of the much larger sea-borne force coming in behind them was accomplished in the area around Vittoria.

It would take a book to tell the full story of this operation and it will be days before all details are even learned, for almost every man who jumped did a job worthy of an Army medal. But this much at least can be told by a correspondent who jumped with them to make his second combat jump—and this by night.

Auspicious Start

Actually this mission started under auspicious circumstances, for the entire team was dropped by troop carriers 30 to 50 miles from the planned objectives. Instead of jumping inland in front of the center force to cut off enemy reinforcements, destroy strong points, and otherwise soften up the sea-borne landing, the entire group of paratroops jumped in front of another force farther out.

The moon was dipping low along the western horizon as we were hurtling through space. . . .

A brilliant glare illuminated the ground, revealing an olive grove instead of the expected wheat field. For a moment, most of us thought that ground troops had sent up flares and were opening fire. Then the realization came that the flare was from one of our transports which had broken in two and had burst into flames.

Good Landing

The next moment we were landing.

Thirty feet from the ground, the oscillation swung my body horizontal as I smashed through an olive tree and then to the ground. It was a good landing, all things considered. The others didn't fare so well.

That night we went prowling about in small groups, trying to reach some ground that we could recognize. Before dawn, as it turned out later, everyone realized we had landed in the wrong locality and we had to check to find out in what part of southern Sicily we were. Then we started a general movement to the Northwest toward our original objective.

Many men jumped into the fight right away, landing on machine-gun nests or pillboxes. Others soon found their hands full as they ran into Italian strong points along the coast or further inland along strange highways.

Rushed Pillboxes

We began to lose men, but not many, as the tough, wily troopers rushed the pillboxes. . . . Their antitank weapons and grenades drove the gunners from the slits of the pillboxes to be rushed.

Our own group by daylight had increased, including this correspondent and two medical officers, also unarmed, who had been "sweated out" in the dark hours together, to 25 assorted troopers.

And here it might be pointed out that every man who jumps, with the above exceptions, jumps ready to fight, whether he's a cook, company clerk, a rigger, or one of the service command, and they fought hard.

Wisconsin Democrats Will Back Roosevelt

MADISON, Wis., July 14 (AP)—Wisconsin Democrats will "go down the line" in support of President Roosevelt for a fourth term in the 1944 election, Thomas King, National Committeeman and Chairman of the State Central Committee, said today following a caucus of party leaders.

"Our policy is to win the war and the peace with Roosevelt," Mr. King said.

Old Dalton Trail in Alaska To Be Lure for Future Tourist

Continued from Page 1

all the way so road equipment, being sent into the interior from Skagway by train, can be hauled directly to the job. At present bulldozers and shovels are pressing right on the heels of laborers logging the huge stand of timber through which the road soon will cut its 145-mile swath.

To see the project, you accept the hospitaliay of Lieut. Col. Thomas J. Hayes, district engineer in charge of the road. Colonel Hayes is one of those West Pointers whom the war has brought to the forefront long before the time they ordinarily would have assumed such tremendous responsibilities. Graduated in the first 10 of his 1936 class, Colonel Hayes already has had vast experience as an Army engineer in the continental United States, in Greenland and in the Bahamas. No desk lover, he makes frequent inspection trips along the road, often driving his own jeep.

$80,000 a Mile

"This road will cost about $80,000 a mile," he estimates. "In the states, you could build a similar road and pave it for $25,000. That gives you an idea of the tremendous difference in the problems we face here, but the main reason for the expense is the necessary speed. If we could take our time, using far less men and equipment, we could build the road much more economically, but speed is the major factor and speed costs money."

Colonel Hayes has little patience with Doubting Thomases who suggest that the road may not be completed by the Nov. 1 deadline.

"Our orders are to complete the road by that date," he remarks icily. That seems to settle the argument in his mind. Colonel Hayes, whose father is Maj. Gen. Thomas J. Hayes, chief of industrial production in the office of the Army's Chief of Ordnance, is used to doing things "the Army way." When he says the road will be finished by Nov. 1, there's a glint in his eye that promises trouble for anyone who tries to stop him.

Starting out from Haines, you travel about 18 miles in comparative comfort in an Army sedan: then you switch to the jeep and the fun begins. In a jeep, if a powder crew blocks the road ahead with dynamite warnings, travelers simply turn off the road, skid down the bank to a creek bed and travel along a boulder-studded glacial wash. The scenery is well worth seeing but you'd admire it a lot more if you didn't have to feel it with every jouncing mile.

Treat for Tourists

But the tourists, who won't have to ford swirling streams or grind up vertical shale escarpments in low gear, will get the scenic treat of their lives. The probable tour will see vacationists travel by comfortable pleasure steamers from Seattle, Wash., or Vancouver, British Columbia, to Haines, disembark with their automobiles and motor up the Haines Road to the Alaska Highway, where they will have their choice of continuing north into interior Alaska or turning south to drive leisurely through the Yukon, British Columbia, and Alberta to the states.

Where the Army is slashing through timber and smashing across gullies and ravines, there will be no rough edges and jagged corners. Instead, a sturdy gravel highway will traverse the wilderness, cutting through one of the major primitive areas of Alaska where moose, brown bear, mountain sheep, wild goats, and deer are populous. The Chilkat Mountain Range, a perpetually snow-covered barrier, should make the Haines route famous after the war; the glistening peaks, some with blue glaciers nestled in the cleft hollows of their gigantic shoulders, provide scenery which cannot fail to attract tourists. On the Alaskan part of the road, the coniferous trees are huge and the forests sweep in waves against the steep cliffs. Frequently you catch a glimpse of a rugged, sun-baked wall of stone reared against the blue sky; beyond it are white mountains. Somewhere lies the end of the road—and that's always the tourists' goal.

Meanwhile, the Army is driving furiously ahead. At the head of the project are the advance camps, the bases for the survey parties which are far ahead of the construction crews. Tall, wavering plumes of reddish-brown dust mark the progress of the road builders—strong Finns and Norwegians, long used to the woods, and hundreds of others, recruited from throughout the nation. Many of the men employed on this project helped to build the Alaska Highway last year; others are new to construction work. Indian tribes along the way are co-operating wholeheartedly in the work many of them are earning more money than they ever saw before. Some Indians were used as guides in establishing the route but most of them are employed as laborers on the road itself or at the sawmill which provides much of the timber for temporary bridges.

"Don't forget to credit the men for the work they're doing," Colonel Hayes suggested. "They are loyal, their morale is good and they're doing an excellent job on a vital project."

That about sums it up.

Where There Is Smoke—

By Overseas News Service Agency

LONDON, July 15—Allied circles believe the Germans have executed a subtle propaganda maneuver designed to discredit reports of increasing desertions from the German Army.

It began last week when a Nazi-owned news agency in Oslo, Norway, the Scandinavian Telegraph Bureau, put out a story cleared by the German censor saying that Gen. Nikolaus von Falkenhorst, commander in Norway, had openly appealed to German troops not to desert. Barrack posters were described as containing exhortations for loyalty.

As soon as the story had a play in Stockholm by a pro-Nazi newspaper, the Scandinavian Telegraph Bureau put out a denial of their original report. They explained the posters actually had been forgeries, the work of Norwegian underground elements.

Allied experts in London suggest that the Nazis deliberately worked up publicity for the story with the intention of denying it, and thereby casting doubt on all reports of desertions from the Wehrmacht.

There is no evidence of mass desertions from the Army of the most highly militarized of nations, but German soldiers are deserting frequently enough to make a sizable total. Numbers of them are hiding in the occupied countries.

Germans authorities are aware of the danger of desertions in territories bordering on neutral countries, and have taken special measures to prevent deserters from escaping abroad.

Vrij Nederland, Dutch organ, reports that 100 German deserters have been arrested in Katendrecht, Rotterdam's Chinatown, following a police raid.

Belgians escaping to Britain say that cases of banditry by German deserters are reminiscent of the first signs of the German collapse in 1918.

The Czechoslovak Government has reported repeatedly desertions from German military trains moving eastward across its territory.

The Polish Telegraphic Agency reports that 342 German deserters have been executed in Cracow since January.

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Text of Brown's Reply to Maxon

WASHINGTON, July 15 (AP)—The text of a statement issued today by Prentiss M. Brown, Price Administrator, follows:

Naturally you want the hot news first. With respect to the Maxon statement, you are highly intelligent reporters and I can add nothing to your knowledge by a statement of the background and reasons for it. It will add nothing to the war effort abroad nor the peace effort on the home front to discuss the personalities involved. Affirmations or denials will only provoke further discord and I decline to join. Two serious matters require answer. Has OPA a policy? It has. It is clear and unmistakable. Its policy is to bend every effort to comply with the direction of the Stabilization Act and maintain the general relationship and levels of prices and wages as of Sept. 15, 1942.

In co-operation with the other agencies we are aiming at that goal. There has been a 6 per cent rise since Sept. 15 with a 1 per cent decline the last month. We hope for a further decline when current figures are released.

The record in this war is so much better than in the first war that I marvel at the demands for the change. In this period of the first war, food cost had risen slightly above 50 per cent; in this one we are slightly below; on all other fronts the record is better. Clothing at this time in the last war had risen 64 per cent, this one 27 per cent; house furnishings in the last war, 59 per cent; this one 23 per cent. Rents have been held. Bread, the staff of life, rose in the 44th month of the first war by 54 per cent; in this one 11 per cent. What is all the complaint about?

Other Charge Answered

The other serious charge is that certain people in this office propose that the Government shall take over manufacture and distribution of all commodities. I have never heard any such proposal by any individual and certainly there is absolutely no intention on the part of this office to undertake any such control. Price administration operates under law. The life of the agency expires on June 30, 1944, and can only be renewed by congressional enactment. There is nothing to this charge.

The Congress has laid down certain conditions for us. They will be fully obeyed in both letter and spirit. Specifically, the employment amendment will prohibit the continuance after Aug. 16 of men without business experience in any position where price policy, ceilings, or maximums are formulated. The matter will be submitted to the Comptroller and the decision of the Comptroller will be obeyed. There will be no grade labeling. Congress forbids it.

The price of corn will remain at present levels. I am informed it is moving to market.

The support price of hogs has been fixed and will continue. There is no present move to place ceilings at the live-animal level on beef. We want to give the industry every chance to work out the problem. This type of ceiling is most difficult to work out.

Oil Situation Better

The oil situation is better. Supply by water and rail and pipe line is better. The uncertain factor is the war demand. There are limits on civilian supply below which we cannot go. We have reached, yes, gone below that point in the East. Consistently, day in and out, I have opposed restrictions to the extent that we have them here. Mr. Byrnes said in his statement yesterday that one of the war agency heads had asked for the conference on oil held yesterday. I am the man. I have always opposed the so-called pleasure driving ban, except and unless absolutely necessary. The "A" card holder should be permitted to use his gas in any way he sees fit. As soon as possible we will lift this restriction. The "B," "C," and "T" cards are given for specific purposes, and must be used only for those purposes.

There is no fight between Mr. Ickes and me or Mr. Davies and me. There is most intense discussion and there is now going on a close examination of the supply-and-demand picture.

I have pointed out that Tunisia is ours and Sicily is falling our way, first because of a magnificent Army, Navy, and Air Force, second because of the magnificent support at home, the war worker, the farmers, and the sacrifices of you and me. Germany with a numerous and unquestionably courageous Army is losing, because the home front is now disorganized and broken. Let's keep our unity here.

Unity Behind Leader

In 1940, under unprecedented circumstances, President Roosevelt was re-elected. He is the chosen leader of the people for this war effort until 1945. Many people, mainly his political opponents, are still fighting that election and refuse to accept the verdict. They are also fighting the next one. The next election will be decided by the American people. The last one was. I accept that verdict and that leadership. Senator Norris said this:

"I would like to live long enough to see our brave Army victorious on all the battlefronts in which it is now engaged in the cause of human freedom.

"To bring this about as speedily as possible, I pray God for a united front on behalf of our people.

"Let us quit quarreling among ourselves and unite unanimously behind our leaders, and I am sure if we do this we will not only win a complete victory, but our hearts and souls will be seasoned for an honorable and honest peace that will forever disarm our enemies and eventually bring about a world dominated by honesty and friendship among all peoples on earth."

Let's get together behind our chosen leader.

Waves Get the Range



Wide World From United States Navy

Navy Women Draw Bead on Their Target

This group of Waves stationed at Norfolk, Va., will carry important, confidential messages between the various section units at this naval base. On the outdoor range and ready to fire at their target are (left to right) WAVE Ensigns Louise Hunn of Plainfield, N. J.; Pamela Birmingham of Rye, N. Y.; Sussie Nelm Hill of Atlanta, Ga.; Louise Shiriver of Baltimore, Md., and Priscilla Harrington of Malden, Mass.

Maxon Lists OPA Faults In Resignation Statement

WASHINGTON, July 15 (AP)—In a statement issued yesterday by Lou R. Maxon in connection with his resignation from the Office of Price Administration, he said in part:

I have decided I cannot accept the position of General Manager of OPA and have also reached the conclusion I cannot continue to be associated with OPA in any capacity. I have resigned as of this date.

OPA must not fail. Its collapse would send prices skyrocketing and bring mob scenes as housewives stampeded for the limited supplies of essential goods that are now rationed.

But if OPA fails, it will be because of its own internal weakness—confusion, indecision, compromise, red tape, and the presence of theorists in policy-making positions. . . .

OPA needs at once a drastic reorganization, a strong, clear direction, and a liberal transfusion of common horse sense. Only these steps can rebuild the morale of the agency. . . .

I have been deeply disappointed in our failure to establish sound comprehensive policies and plans. In my estimation there still is no realistic workable overall food program. Operation in this vital field has been strictly catch-as-catch-can and OPA moves have often been directed by expediency rather than by any sound, long-distance future plannings.

There is a strong clique in OPA who believe the Government should manufacture and distribute all commodities. Cal them left-wingers or new thinkers or Tugwellists or whatever you will, they are actively at work in OPA. They are using the war as a means of furthering their reform ideas and will continue to use honest men in OPA as a front for their efforts.

If this group isn't curbed, we are going to lose a good slice of the very freedom we are fighting for.

I cannot subscribe to their obvious efforts to force radical and dangerous concepts on the public under the excuse of wartime needs.

I cannot subscribe to the type of thinking that created the hosiery order, or that continues to drive for grade labeling or permits an agency of the Government to openly declare that an independent merchant's store is an inefficient and costly place to patronize.

Grade labeling, in my sincerest estimation, presents the greatest threat to American industry and our way of life that ever existed, because it is without question the spearhead in a drive to eliminate brands, trade marks, and eventually free enterprise. . . .

Our young lawyers have OPA so bound up in legalistic red tape that Houdini himself couldn't untangle it. . . .

The heads of many departments are handicapped by a fundamental lack of practical experience. We have a large number of professors and theorists whose unworkable ideas have been conceived in the rarefied atmosphere of the classroom.

I've had my fill of these slide-rule boys. I've found there is no give to their inelastic, academic minds. They try to make a walled city out of OPA because there is no opinion equal to their own unless it is one of complete agreement or of greater daring in their world of dreams. . . .

Labor has been promised a rollback of food prices. Yet with the exception of two articles there is no money available for this rollback, and today it is, in my estimation, nothing more than an empty promise.

The idea of OPA planning and executing any food program without utilizing the knowledge and the complete co-operation of the Food Administrator's people and agriculture is just plain nonsense. Yet that has been done in the past. We have had far too many vest-pocket operations in OPA and experience and practical knowledge have often been a definite handicap to those who wish to help OPA.

There is no question that OPA has defied the Price Control Act in refusing to consult with the businesses affected except in a window-dressing manner.

There is little attempt to observe or utilize the normal processes of business. It must be new and different and difficult or it isn't OPA.

Stronger Latin Ties Urged By Canadian Prime Minister

OTTAWA, July 15 (AP)—Prime Minister Mackenzie King said in the House of Commons July 12 that Canada could not long delay further extension of diplomatic representation in Latin America and he hoped legations in Cuba and Peru soon would be opened.

Mr. King said there should be no delay about establishing a legation in Mexico and he hoped that provision for this office would be made in supplementary estimates to be placed before the House.

He said the growth of Canadian interest in Latin-American countries had been matched by their interest in Canada.

Mr. King said legations had been established in Argentina, Brazil, and Chile, and under the Trade and Commerce Department trade commissioners were maintained in Cuba, Mexico, Panama—Shortly to be moved to Colombia—and Peru.

Many distinguished visitors from Latin-American countries had been welcomed in Canada, the Prime Minister said, adding that things which had been encouraged in common by Latin-American countries, and Canada had been threatened by aggressors. In the postwar era there would be many interests in common, and there must be joint and effective interest in the peace of this hemisphere. There had been growth in good will and knowledge between nations of the hemisphere.

Eastman Renews Plea For Convention Ban

By the Associated Press

Washington, July 15

Transportation Director Joseph B. Eastman has renewed his appeal for cancellation of conventions and other group meetings to help "avert the necessity for imposing some system of restrictions" on passenger travel.

Mr. Eastman frequently has expressed the hope of avoiding a priority system of travel, and in his statement he said convention travel was interfering with military and essential war-business travel.

Patterson Says Output Still Too Low

WASHINGTON, July 15 (AP)—June production for the Army "fell substantially below schedule for the second consecutive month," Robert P. Patterson, Acting Secretary of War, announced today.

"Production for the second six months of the year must be considerably increased over that of the first six months in order to carry out the 1943 timetable of military requirements," he reported.

Approximately three fifths of overall Army supply requirements for 1943, including aircraft, remained to be met, he said.

The total of planes manufactured in June was only slightly above May and was below schedule, Mr. Patterson said. The average weight of planes delivered continued to increase, an indication of increasing production of bombers and other heavier combat types. Last month's production in terms of airframe weight was 3 per cent higher than in May, and tactical planes were 70 per cent of the total as against 68 per cent of the May production.

The supply of 100-octane gasoline for aircraft is "still tight, and will be for some months to come," Mr. Patterson said, but the recent granting of a higher priority rating to this program is expected to accelerate production.

Mr. Patterson said production for the Army ground forces supply program increased in June 1.1 per cent over May, but it was still 2.3 per cent below April and 4.9 per cent below forecasts for June.

"The jobs remaining to be done vary widely," he said. "In the next six months we must produce 61 per cent of the total number of airplanes scheduled for 1943.

"There is nothing in the production records for May and June to encourage belief that the task ahead can be accomplished easily. It is a real challenge to labor and industry."

NWLB's Policy In Grievances Costs Aids Firms

WASHINGTON, July 15 (AP)—The National War Labor Board will not as a matter of policy compel employers to compensate employee union representatives for time lost in adjusting grievances, but the door remains slightly ajar for special circumstances.

Vice-Chairman George W. Taylor discussed in an opinion July 14 the Board's views on one of the most controversial points in labor relations, a question on which not even labor leaders agree among themselves. The case at issue involves the McQuay-Norris Manufacturing Company of St. Louis and Indianapolis, and the Congress of Industrial Organizations' United Auto Workers.

The Board "feels," said Dr. Taylor, "that a union demand that management pay union representatives is in reality a claim that the grievance procedure is not functioning properly. . . .

"Many unions emphatically reject the idea that management should pay union representatives. On the other hand, the point-of-view is a part of management's personnel responsibilities for which the full expense should be borne by management."

OPA Sees More Meat And Easing of Gas Curbs

Continued from Page 1

of canned goods are out by directive of Congress.

The fuel-oil situation is better.

Means by which Mr. Brown hopes to accomplish the reduction in the cost of living are these:

A cutback in prices of canned vegetables to be financed by a Government subsidy similar to that already in effect on butter and meat.

More effective housewife policing of dollars-and-cents ceilings at their groceries.

Extension of dollars-and-cents ceilings to fresh fruits and vegetables, the cost of living field where price rises have been most exorbitant.

The roll-back on canned-goods prices will round out the OPA subsidy program recently vindicated by Congress. OPA will spend approximately $450,000,000 on the program this year. A roll-back on coffee has been dropped because of the improved supply situation.

Mr. Brown told reporters his mathematics indicated the OPA would come within 1 per cent of bringing prices down to the September, 1942, level set in President Roosevelt's hold-the-line order.

If he is not able to hold prices down, there will be justifiable reason for the Government to grant wage increases, he admitted.

Mr. Brown called a press conference today after the resignation of Mr. Maxon as Deputy Administrator in Charge of Information, but he answered only two of Mr. Maxon's complaints about OPA, indicating that he did not wish to become enmeshed in a full-dress Government controversy.

Chester Bowles, New York advertising executive now head of the OPA in Connecticut, has been named successor to Mr. Maxon. He will take over the job of general manager of the OPA, a job that Mr. Maxon aspired to but never attained because he and other OPA officials could never agree on policy.

Longstanding disagreement within OPA between businessmen and economic planners broke into the open yesterday with the resignation of Lou R. Maxon, Detroit advertising executive, as head of public relations.

1,200-Word Criticism

Mr. Maxon came to OPA in February as Deputy in Charge of Information at the time when former Senator Prentiss M. Brown succeeded Leon Henderson as Administrator.

As time went on he aspired to the more important job of General Manager with full control over OPA personnel and policies. He did not get the promotion because he was unable to get OPA chiefs to agree to his conditions.

Instead he resigned, aiming a 1,200-word criticism at the "professors, lawyers and theorists" who "just haven't done the job."

"I've had my fill of these slide-rule boys," he exclaimed.

Mr. Maxon tangled directly with the reformers in OPA recently when he fought Leon Henderson's order for grade labeling of this year's pack of canned goods. He contended that grade labeling was illegal because it had never been authorized by Congress. His position was vindicated last week when Congress forbade OPA to use standards other than those established by the Department of Agriculture and other Government departments.

Mr. Maxon, leading advocate of more businessmen in OPA, leaves the organization just as that is being accomplished. Under a congressional order, men without business experience cannot work on price policy after Aug. 16. Mr. Brown said he would determine which men had not had the necessary experience and the Comptroller General will decide whether they are working in prohibited jobs. A tighter restriction requiring five years' experience in business was abandoned by Congress on Mr. Brown's personal appeal.

OPA Probe Asked

NEW YORK, July 15 (AP)—Directors of the American Business Congress declared July 14 that "excessively bad administration" was hampering the work of the Office of Price Administration and asked President Roosevelt to institute an investigation of the agency.

In a letter to the President, signed and made public by George J. Seedman, Business Congress President, the directors said their group considered "it essential to the preservation of our economy that this agency be strengthened and continued—not liquidated as currently proposed in many quarters."

The American Business Congress is an organization of wholesalers, retailers and small manufacturers.

The letter declared that the OPA had issued "unnecessarily complicated regulations which are often ambiguous" and added that the agency took "a dogmatic attitude that OPA regulations are correct as issued, and that the critics do not understand the problem."

Slaughter Ruling Modified by FDA

NEW YORK, July 15 (AP)—The Regional Office of the Food Distribution Administration announced July 14 a modification of Order No. 27, governing slaughter of livestock, which will permit persons to raise animals privately for the family table.

The modification deletes the provision calling for "previous slaughtering history," an FDA spokesman said, but he added that no meat raised privately for family use may be sold elsewhere.

The order applies to any person raising animals for private meat use, the spokesman said, adding that new raisers of animals for slaughter would be included—if and when they could obtain the animals, which, he said, now were virtually unobtainable.

The new provisions were contained in instructions issued by the Office to area supervisors in all Eastern States from Maine through Maryland. Under the regulation, persons other than farmers who have raised livestock in "whole or substantial part," may apply for permits.

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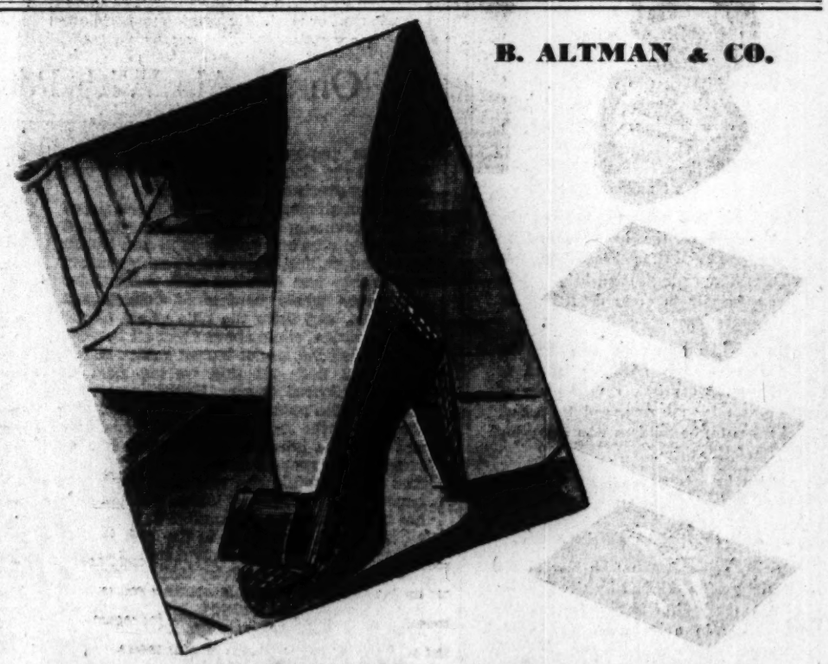

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The Home Forum

Praying to a Perfect Father

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

PRAYER IS predicated upon the desire for a better understanding of God. Perhaps this desire may seem hidden and undefined and may be expressed only in a general yearning for improved conditions or in a reaching out for something better than one has. On closer analysis, however, it will be found that underneath this yearning and reaching out is the longing to be more conscious of the presence of good, God.

Through Christian Science, prayer has received a new impetus, a greater vitality. In this religion, prayer has as its foundation the allness and goodness of God and the completeness and perfection of His creation. Perfection must be our pattern, if we would manifest it in our daily experience. To quote from the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy (p. 259), **"The Christlike understanding of scientific being and divine healing includes a perfect Principle and idea,—perfect God and perfect man,—as the basis of thought and demonstration."**

* * *

This must be our starting point whatever our problem—whether it concerns the trivialities of daily life, or is one of ill-health, or whether it deals with the larger aspects of international relations. Reasoning from perfect cause to perfect effect, from perfect Father to perfect son, refusing to accord reality or power to any thought or condition which does not have its origin in divine Principle, is the means by which we shall obliterate from consciousness any spurious thinking and whatever discordant condition results from it.

This *modus operandi* conforms to the Scriptural statement (Genesis 1:27), **"God created man in his own image, in the image of God created he him."** A perfect God could not create the opposite of Himself; in other words, could not create discord. Therefore, any discordant condition, whether in the home, office, workshop, or of the human body, however real it may seem to be, lacks a divine Principle, and is only a phase of mortal belief, subject to annihilation by God's law, the law of omnipotent Mind. God's creation must be perfect in conformity with His nature. When we accept this point of view, for the discovery of which we are indebted to Mary Baker Eddy, we are praying aright.

* * *

In order to pray effectively, we must have a right understanding of God. We must know Him, not as the author of sin, sickness, or discord of any sort, but as the benevolent Father of all, as incorporeal Life, Truth, and Love, who not only does not want to see His children afflicted, but who always sees them and holds them in perfect harmony. Understanding Him aright brings us within the scope of His beneficent law, and enables us to see that law operate in daily life, bringing health, happiness, and peace of mind into our experience.

* * *

Christian Science also throws light on St. Paul's admonition (I Thessalonians 5:17), **"Pray without ceasing."** We learn that to pray continuously does not mean to spend our time on our knees. To pray, as understood in Christian Science, is to dwell in the consciousness of the perfection and harmony of God, the divine Mind, and His perfect creation. Fortified by such an attitude of exalted thought, we can prove our mastery over inharmonious conditions and circumstances, which do not emanate from the divine Mind, and so enjoy the peace "which passeth all understanding" (Philippians 4:7).

A point to remember is that in order to pray effectively, we do not have to wait until our understanding is complete. We must put into practice our present understanding, however small, of the perfection of God and His creation. It is our sincerity that counts. As we apply our understanding, it will grow; and as it grows, the quality of our prayer will improve. Mrs. Eddy expresses this thought succinctly when she writes on page 10 of Science and Health, **"Prayer means that we desire to walk and will walk in the light so far as we receive it, even though with bleeding footsteps, and that waiting patiently on the Lord, we will leave our real desires to be rewarded by Him."**

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]



By Courtesy of the Fogg Art Museum, Harvard University, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"PEASANTS": *A Drawing by Jan Brueghel (1568-1625)*

THE GREAT Flemish master, Pieter Brueghel, had two sons, one of whom made this drawing. Jan's eminence did not match that of his father, but he was a fine artist, nevertheless. He spent a short time in Italy, as his father had, and the rest of his life in Antwerp.

Jan became renowned as a landscape painter. He worked often in miniature, in which he displayed a patient and dextrous hand. He evoked the admiration of Peter Paul Rubens, who is said to have painted figures into some of Jan's landscapes.

In this drawing, Jan shows his interest in the Flemish peasants. Thus, in one respect, he resembles his father, whose portrayals of Flemish peasant life have become classics.

Zu einem vollkommenen Vater beten

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

GEBET IST der Ausdruck des Verlangens nach einem besseren Verständnis Gottes. Dieses Verlangen kann vielleicht verborgen und unbestimmt zu sein scheinen und mag nur in einem allgemeinen Sehnen nach besseren Zuständen oder in einem Verlangen nach etwas Besserem, als man hat, ausgedrückt werden. Bei genauerer Zergliederung zeigt es sich jedoch, daß diesem Sehnen das Verlangen zugrunde liegt, sich der Gegenwart des Guten, Gottes, mehr bewußt zu sein.

Durch die Christliche Wissenschaft hat das Gebet einen neuen Antrieb, eine größere Kraft erhalten. In dieser Religion ist die Allheit und Güte Gottes und die Vollständigkeit und Vollkommenheit Seiner Schöpfung die Grundlage des Gebets. Die Vollkommenheit muß unser Vorbild sein, wenn wir sie in unserem täglichen Leben bekunden wollen. Im christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" von Mary Baker Eddy (S. 259) lesen wir: „Das christusgleiche Verständnis des wissenschaftlichen Seins und des göttlichen Heilens umfaßt als Grundlage des Denkens und Beweisens ein vollkommenes Prinzip und eine vollkommene Idee—einen vollkommenen Gott und einen vollkommenen Menschen".

Dies muß unser Ausgangspunkt bei jedem Problem sein—ob es sich um die Kleinlichkeiten des täglichen Lebens oder um Krankheit handelt, oder ob die größeren Fragen internationaler Beziehungen in Betracht kommen. Von einer vollkommenen Ursache auf eine vollkommene Wirkung, von einem vollkommenen Vater auf einen vollkommenen Sohn schließen, sich weigern, einem Gedanken oder Zustand, dessen Ursprung nicht im göttlichen Prinzip ist, Wirklichkeit oder Kraft zuzuschreiben, ist das Mittel, wodurch wir alles unwahre Denken und jeden daraus entstehenden unharmonischen Zustand aus dem Bewußtsein entfernen sollen.

Diese Verfahrungsart stimmt mit der biblischen Erklärung (1. Mose 1, 27) überein: „Gott schuf den Menschen ihm zum Bilde, zum Bilde Gottes schuf er ihn". Ein vollkommener Gott kann nicht Sein Gegenteil schaffen; mit andern Worten, Er kann keine Disharmonie schaffen. Daher ermangelt jeder unharmonische Zustand, sei es zu Hause, im Büro, in der Werkstatt oder am menschlichen Körper, so wirklich er auch scheinen mag, eines göttlichen Prinzips und ist nur eine Erscheinungsform sterblicher Annahme, die der Vernichtung durch Gottes Gesetz, das Gesetz des allmächtigen Gemüts, unterworfen ist. Gottes Schöpfung muß in Übereinstimmung mit Seiner Art vollkommen sein. Wenn wir diesen Gesichtspunkt, für dessen Entdeckung wir Mary Baker Eddy Dank schuldig sind, annehmen, beten wir recht.

Um wirksam zu beten, müssen wir ein rechtes Verständnis Gottes haben. Wir müssen wissen, daß Er nicht der Urheber von Sünde, Krankheit oder Disharmonie irgendwelcher Art ist, sondern daß Er der gütige Vater aller, das unkörperliche Leben, die unkörperliche Wahrheit und Liebe ist; daß Er nicht nur Seine Kinder nicht von Unheil heimgesucht sehen will, sondern sie stets in vollkommener Harmonie sieht und erhält. Ihn recht verstehen, bringt uns unter die Wirkung Seines wohltätigen Gesetzes und befähigt uns, dieses Gesetz im täglichen Leben wirken zu sehen, indem es Gesundheit, Freudigkeit und Seelenfrieden in unsere Erfahrung bringt.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft wirft auch Licht auf die Ermahnung des Apostels Paulus (1. Thess. 5, 17): „Betet ohne Unterlaß". Wir lernen, daß ohne Unterlaß beten nicht unsere Zeit auf den Knien zubringen bedeutet. Beten, wie wir es in der Christlichen Wissenschaft verstehen, heißt im Bewußtsein der Vollkommenheit und Harmonie Gottes, des göttlichen Gemüts, und Seiner vollkommenen Schöpfung weilen. Durch eine solche erhabene Gesinnung gestärkt, können wir unsere Herrschaft über unharmonische Zustände und Umstände, die nicht aus dem göttlichen Gemüt hervorgehen, beweisen und so den Frieden genießen, „welcher höher ist denn alle Vernunft" (Phil. 4, 17).

Etwas, was wir nicht vergessen sollten, ist, daß wir, um wirksam zu beten, nicht zu warten brauchen, bis unser Verständnis vollständig ist. Wir müssen unser gegenwärtiges Verständnis der Vollkommenheit Gottes und Seiner Schöpfung, so gering es auch sein mag, in die Tat umsetzen. Auf unsere Aufrichtigkeit kommt es an. Wenn wir unser Verständnis anwenden, wächst es, und mit dem Wachstum vervollkommnet sich unser Gebet. Mrs. Eddy drückt diesen Gedanken kurz und bündig aus, wenn sie auf Seite 10 in Wissenschaft und Gesundheit schreibt: „Beten heißt danach verlangen, im Lichte zu wandeln, und es dann auch wirklich tun, soweit wir das Licht empfangen, sei es auch mit blutenden Fußtapfen, und dem Herrn die Erfüllung unserer wirklichen Wünsche anheimstellen, während wir gedulig Seiner harren".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die Christlich-Wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society), Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.

Return to "The Virginians"

I GOT UP and went to the bookcase and pulled out "The Virginians." I had just heard from John Sebastian; from the Eighth Army in North Africa (and my first V mail letter). John Sebastian had written very clearly and I could read every word. He had been all over the place, he said. They had missed the battle, but what battle he did not say—I suspected El Alamein. He had been in Jerusalem and then on leave to Luxor and Thebes.

That is where "The Virginians" came in. He said: "I spent most of my leave, and the happiest part of it, in Luxor, sitting in the garden of the hotel among the most lovely flowers, and re-reading 'Henry Esmond.' I have read it four times now; I am going on to 'The Virginians.'"

John Sebastian is an airman. He was called after his uncle of the same name and of the same trade, an airman in the first World War. I could imagine his uncle also sitting in a garden reading Thackeray. As I turned over the leaves of "The Virginians," I wondered where John Sebastian was, now that Tunis had fallen. I wondered how far he had got with the heavy volume—the entrancing book I knew when I was his own age and now have not opened for so many years.

"This is what the army reads," I thought, trying to remember some of "Henry Esmond." I thought of the little boy slipping among the shadows of the great house of Castlewood and wondered if that was what John Sebastian thought of as he cruised 20,000 feet above the desert. Or did he think of Beatrix, letting fall the great engraved salver when she heard of the fate of the Duke of Hamilton, and knew that her dream of vicarious fame as his wife had fallen too? Henry Esmond watched that proud, despairing, beautiful face; watched it in vain and in anguish.

* * *

"After the war," wrote John Sebastian, "I am coming to America, to see you." He has always wanted to come to America; he wanted to in 1939 on his way home from Calcutta, but his leave was canceled and he flew back to England the shortest way.

So he is reading "The Virginians." When he comes, we shall go down to Williamsburg together. We shall go to some of the old restored plantations on the Potomac and see the wharves where the sailing ships from Bristol came in to discharge their cargoes of fine furniture and silks and all kinds of manufactured goods. John Sebastian shall sit beside me and watch the mists rising on the river and talk to me, perhaps, of Colonel Washington and George and Harry Warrington; of fiery little Madame Rachel Warrington. Or perhaps he will be like his namesake and not talk at all. In a previous letter he had written: "If the Americans and the English get to know each other and to like each other as they seemed to be doing when I left England, this war will not have been fought in vain." I know that, as we walk about Virginia, he will not think himself in a strange country.

* * *

He is walking now in the streets of Tunis or Bizerte, as he walked a few weeks ago in the streets of Cairo and the streets of Jerusalem and Tel Aviv. What is he thinking about? He has seen a great deal of the world for a young man; he has seen Singapore and Hong Kong and India and Teheran. He has met men of all kinds and a few women. "The women don't like me," he writes; "I am too serious for them. But I am not really serious." So he sits in the gardens of Luxor or the gardens of Tunis, or perhaps some day soon the gardens of Palermo, and reads his books.

I thought of his uncle and his planes—the machines that young John Sebastian would look upon as something out of a museum. I thought how like the two men were, so that a snapshot of John Sebastian might pass for one of his uncle at his age—that uncle whom he must remember now only as the vaguest of memories. Yes, what is he thinking of? What are they all thinking of? For on their thinking, the thinking of just such young men as John Sebastian, depends the future of the peace after the war is over.

EUTERPE

Her Way With Flowers

WHENEVER I THINK of my mother, I think of gardens and of daffodils. She loved gardens; she loved daffodils. If she stuck a root or a bulb into the ground, up it came, and blew, and grew, and prospered. Her neighbors' roots and bulbs might come to nothing, rot in the dark clods, or straggle into a few spindling, plaintive leaves, but hers with their punctual white, or scarlet, or purple, flouted this sterility on the other side of the hedge. This was of much satisfaction to her. . . .

Once a friend of mine sent me a lavender bush, a short, withered thing, from down Cambridge way, on the Eastern shore, and my mother planted it deep in the grass plot in front of the house. It became at last almost as tall as a tall lilac bush, and at the end of every June broke out into hundreds of pale violet flowers, whose fragrance was blown through the whole house, and to which the bees came from the corners of the neighborhood, butterflies, too, like bits of white or dim yellow lace swaying over the spear-like bloom. This lavender was one of the delicate triumphs of her life. She used to sit on the side porch, and listen to the admiring ejaculations of the passers-by, on their way from church, or to the shops, and retail it afterwards as though it were part of some ecstatic state affair or a matter of great and intricate national concern.—From "A Victorian Village," by LIZETTE WOODWORTH REESE. (New York: Farrar & Rinehart.)

An Artist, a Craftsman, and a Propagandist

MY FIRST INTRODUCTION to Barrie was in the autumn of 1898 when Miss Maude Adams appeared for one night in *The Little Minister* at Springfield, Massachusetts. The box-office was besieged but, by a stroke of fortune and my idol's determination to give his young high school brother a treat, we secured the last—and loftiest—pair of seats in the house. . . .

That night three memorable things happened: I experienced a romantic delight such as few plays have ever given me since, I fell desperately in love with Maude Adams, and I became at once and for ever a Barrie fan. . . .

Barrie as dramatist challenges comparison with his two great contemporary rivals, Galsworthy and Shaw. Galsworthy was an honest mind, a careful workman, and a sincere humanitarian whose admirers believe that his novels and plays are important social documents to which a later generation will turn for a picture of post-war England. Shaw's gifts are more brilliant than Galsworthy's, and though he can be more dull his great moments like his great characters cling to the memory as Galsworthy's fail to do. As a craftsman Shaw ranks last, largely because he is so victimized by his own volubility and wit that he constantly indulges them at the expense of the action. Primarily, Galsworthy is a preacher exposing the social abuses of his day and place; Shaw is a propagandist harboring opinions on social, economic, and moral questions and feeling the zealot's urge to proclaim them at all costs; Barrie is the born artist, the stuff of whose greatest plays is ideas and whose abiding concern is to express them with power, convincingness, and beauty. The earmark of Galsworthy's plays is high seriousness; of Shaw's, wit (laughter of the mind); of Barrie's, humor (laughter of the heart) and imagination, both full of whimsy and surprises. . . . Galsworthy has everything a carefully cultivated talent could give him; Shaw reveals flashes of genius but, like his moments of dramatic power, they are rare. It is Barrie alone who proves his right to be accounted in the great tradition.

Professor Phelps summarizes him eloquently: "Barrie's plays are the shows of this world. He gives us pictures of all humanity—our follies, our impossible and futile dreams, our sordidness, our nobility, our vanity; and he accomplishes this without a trace of venom or of scorn, without a flavor of superiority; he loves men, women, and children."—From "Of Books and Men," by JOSEPH J. REILLY. (New York: Messner)

On the Alp With Peter and the Goats

DURING THE NIGHT the wind had blown away all the clouds; the dark blue sky was spreading overhead, and in its midst was the bright sun shining down on the green slopes of the mountain, where the flowers opened their little blue and yellow cups, and looked up to him smiling. Heidi went running hither and thither and shouting with delight, for here were whole patches of delicate red primroses, and there the blue gleam of the lovely gentian, while above them all laughed and nodded the tender-leaved golden cistus. Enchanted with all this waving field of brightly-coloured flowers, Heidi forgot even Peter and the goats. She ran on in front and then off to the side, tempted first one way and then the other, as she caught sight of some bright spot of flowing red or yellow. And all the while she was plucking whole handfuls of the flowers which she put into her little apron, for she wanted to take them all home and stick them in the hay, so that she might make her bedroom look just like the meadows outside. Peter had therefore to be on the alert, and his round eyes, which did not move very quickly, had more work than they could well manage. . . .

"Where have you got to now, Heidi?" he called out somewhat crossly.

"Here," called back a voice from somewhere. Peter could see no one, for Heidi was seated on the ground at the foot of a small hill thickly overgrown with sweet-smelling prunella; the whole air seemed filled with its fragrance, and Heidi thought she had never smelt anything so delicious. She sat surrounded by the flowers, drawing in deep breaths of the scented air.

"Come along here!" called Peter again. "You are not to fall over the rocks; your grandfather gave orders that you are not to do so."

"Where are the rocks?" asked Heidi, answering him back. But she did not move from her seat, for the scent of the flowers seemed sweeter to her with every breath of wind that wafted it towards her.

"Up above, right up above. We have a long way to go yet, so come along! And on the topmost peak of all the old bird of prey sits and croaks."

That did it. Heidi immediately sprang to her feet and ran up to Peter with her apron full of flowers.

"You have got enough now," said the boy as they began climbing up again together. "You will stay here for ever if you go on picking, and if you gather all the flowers now there will be none for tomorrow."

This last argument seemed a convincing one to Heidi, and moreover her apron was already so full that there was hardly room for another flower, and it would never do to leave nothing to pick for another day. So she now kept with Peter, and the goats also became more orderly in their behaviour, for they were beginning to smell the plants they loved that grew on the higher slopes and clambered up now without pause in their anxiety to reach them.—From "Heidi," by JOHANNA SPYRI.

The World Turns in Empty, Blue Space

NOWHERE IS THE sky so high above the world as above Greece. For more than seven months of the year it holds itself up and away from the Greek mountains and sea. It is lifted away like a cover, so that you do not think of a sky overhead. There is no dome of the heavens, nothing spreading and hanging above you oppressively; the world turns in empty, blue space; you feel the mountains and sea plunging forward. At times the motion is as perceptible as this chugging ahead of the *Pteroti* on the water. Because of the lack of a covering sky there is a nobility to the Greek landscape, a quality of grandeur, and because of the singular clarity of the air you feel that you have gained new vision, that your eyes for the first time are open to reality. . . .

Looking back towards Piraeus and Athens, I saw the Acropolis and the proud bulk of the Parthenon dominating the long panorama of smokestacks, massed buildings, hills, and mountains. My gaze went directly to the sharply outlined rock hill and the more sharply outlined temple and stayed there. All of the buildings of the two cities, even the other hills and the mountains, were pivoted around that one small rock hill. Strange how difficult it is to turn your gaze away from the Acropolis.—From "People of Poros," by PETER GRAY. (New York: Whittlesey House.)

Pastoral

At the roadside, in the tall grass,
Fireflies were low
Last night, as if the quiet dark
Hung too heavy for their wings;

A sweet dry country odor
Drifted over fields, with shadows—
Sweetness only mowing, dried
By sun, in August, brings.

This morning's world is dripping.
On the mown field, mist lies—
Gray mist, that's heavier
Than dark for any wing;

Burdened roadside grasses bend.
Earth smells ripe for plowshares.
It is as if strange summer
Had turned its face to spring.

EARL DANIELS

What other such gift!

A young man starting overseas a few weeks before the first world war began was given, by a friend, a copy of the Christian Science textbook,

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
with Key to the Scriptures
by Mary Baker Eddy

He was not a student of Christian Science, but he knew of what it had done for the friend and some others, and that the subject was attracting wide attention.

Through his first two weeks' study of the book that summer, he was healed of a chronic disease, and—although war was then beginning in the country where he was—found "the peace that passeth all understanding."

Later, in his military service, the teachings of the book continually protected and strengthened him; and they have since gone on helping him increasingly in every department of his experience.

Many a like story could be told of the giving of this book by friend to friend. Its priceless values are of course for all men, and its author refers to the millions who are ready to receive them.

Surely here is a gift worthy of consideration!

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Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Second Section

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JULY 15, 1943

Page 11

Intimate Message: Washington

Free Enterprise in Postwar America ..... ***By Roscoe Drummond***

Numerous readers have recently asked how Washington is thinking and planning to bring about an orderly liquidation of the nation's industrial war machine.

The first answer is that as yet there is today no responsible, coherent, systematic planning with respect to these urgent and complex problems. There are a few sporadic thrusts at planning, but there is no real co-ordination on this subject between the agencies of the Government most vitally concerned. There is in Congress a great deal of criticizing that what little planning has already been done has been wrong, but there is yet no evidence whatsoever that Congress is ready to undertake any planning which it would consider right.

It is my best judgment and information that after this war the controlling policy of the American Government will genuinely favor returning this vast publicly-owned war plant as fully as possible, and as quickly as possible, to private operation. I believe that the Government will seek to collaborate to that end and that the atmosphere in Washington will be predominantly friendly toward, and increasingly understanding of, the fact that private enterprise has been and must continue to be the primary impetus and major source of employment and prosperity.

Must Utilize Opportunity

Certainly the political climate of the nation will be such that free enterprise will have a full and a maximum opportunity to function effectively after the war, and whether that favorable climate continues will depend on whether free enterprise utilizes its opportunity with responsibility and vision.

Since, for perhaps understandable reasons—reasons of great preoccupation with the war—the Government is not taking the initiative to be ready with its plans for economic demobilization, it is vital that industry should take the initiative and be ready with responsible well-planned proposals on how economic demobilization can be carried through in the interest of the whole country. There are a score of organized efforts along this line which are already under way, both on the part of national, regional and local business groups, and much depends on their being co-ordinated and given national recognition.

The solution of the complex problems of demobilization is not going to be reached without careful and integrated planning and constructive collaboration between industry and Government; and there can be no other report, as of this date, but that Congress is taking a wholly irresponsible attitude toward planning. It must surely understand that we will be faced with the biggest demobilization job in American history after the war.

Last month Congress terminated all appropriations for the National Resources Planning Board and bluntly told it to go liquidate itself. Now, we may or may not support the NRPB plans, and probably in part Congress liquidated the Board because it did not like the plans the Board was drafting. But Congress, which apparently doesn't like the Administration's plans, is authorizing the preparation of no plans.

It attached to an appropriation bill the rider which stipulated that none of the functions of the National Resources Planning Board should be delegated to any other agency of the Government. For the moment at least, Congress is so mad at the Administration's planning that it is in a mood for not tolerating any kind of planning; and such an attitude is inadequate, uninformed, irresponsible, and dangerous.

Here indeed is another reason why responsible bodies like the New England Council cannot afford to let this problem go by default. The initiative now remains with industry, and it is an opportunity which industry cannot afford to neglect.

When industry looks fully into all sides of the problem of removing wartime controls, it may find that it will wish itself to recommend that those controls should be removed gradually and equitably after the war. There will for a period be a shortage of strategic materials which will make it necessary to work out the most equitable distribution of those raw materials.

There will be for a period a shortage of some kinds of consumers' goods, which will mean that rationing can probably not be removed by a magic wand. Since there will be for a period a combination of pent-up consuming power and curtailed producing power, an abrupt removal of rationing and price control might precipitate the most dangerous inflation.

Pressures for Inflation

We cannot afford to forget the fact that in the 18 months which followed World War I, there was as much inflation in the United States as in the 18 months of war itself; and there are more inflationary pressures operating today than then.

Finally, I suggest that industry cannot afford to construe the present and continuing conservative political trend in the United States as a sign of indefinite security. It is evident that the great majority of Americans want to live under a system of free enterprise, and it is evident that the achievements of private enterprise in this war have won an enhanced prestige and an enhanced support. But the security of private enterprise rests upon its success; and I suspect that, unless private enterprise can produce something approaching full employment within the early years after the war, free enterprise as we know it will no longer exist.

In the visible future it seems clear that free enterprise is to be confronted with great dangers and great opportunities. It will surmount these dangers if it utilizes its opportunities with a leadership which is stouthearted, buoyant in spirit, and fertile in mind.

The Country Speaks: San Francisco

Half a Million More Workers Needed This Year ..... ***By Rodney L. Brink***

Wanted: 600 men for common labor. Pay $303 a month. No applicants!

This startling fact is reported by the regional director of the United States Civil Service Commission.

Ten years ago, burdened down by a relief load that was straining public treasuries and resources, some California cities actually sought means to block the westward migration of jobless, whose arrival merely added to the impossible situation.

Now, quoting William K. Hopkins, Regional Director of the War Manpower Commission: "California is facing an acute labor shortage. To do the job expected of us in the war industries and on the farms and also to meet our quota of men for the Army an additional 562,000 workers will be needed in the year ahead."

As recently as five years ago John Steinbeck made the peonage-like plight of the "Okies" and "Arkies" from the Dust Bowl regions seem like the great American tragedy in his "Grapes of Wrath."

These days, with their three shifts of workers, the throngs of helmeted men and women who dress almost exactly alike, the overcrowded streetcars and busses, shortage of houses, scrambling for foodstuffs at the stores—living in these days is, indeed, like living in another world.

How Some Advertisements Read

Newspaper advertisements calling for all kinds of workers run in many cases two columns in width, five and six inches in depth. Such advertisements are not rare, but common, appearing day after day in all the metropolitan papers, offering the widest possible range of work, appealing in their wording.

Here are excerpts from some of the larger advertisements:

"Housing immediately available for single men. Private rooms, $5.60 weekly. Job experience not a requirement. Ask about shipyard work. The job you are doing now may qualify you for a better job here or you will be taught one. For example, we need and will train: painters, crane riggers, boiler makers, stage fitters, pipe fitters, welders, typists [girls]. Helpers also needed.

"Career-minded girls. Beginners needed in war vital work. Are you interested in a position that offers an opportunity for patriotic service and future advancement? We now offer such opportunity with no restrictions as to formal education or previous training."

"Attention! Army servicemen over 38 years old. If eligible for transfer to Army Reserve Corps, a vital war industry needs you and will assist you to obtain your release."

'Willing Hands, Stout Hearts'

"Fighting hands for the home front. We need 100 willing hands and half as many stout hearts immediately. If you like people you'll like our business. Women retail food clerks, retail meat clerks. The pay is excellent. We train you. Full salary while learning."

"Miss June Graduate: Congratulations; Isn't it a grand and glorious feeling? Now you can really look into the future. You are invited to enroll in our brand new school. Modern classrooms, restrooms, and the latest automatic equipment. An interesting career in an extremely important industry. Liberal salary while learning."

"Drive a bus—you'll like it! Easy as driving your own car. Men and women needed in this vital industry. Training with pay. Excellent wages. Good future."

"Build for the U. S. Navy. We need every able-bodied man. A high-paying, a victory-winning job on our excavation and construction crews on vital drydocks and installations for ships of the United States Fleet. Jobs we don't talk about. You need have no previous experience. All you need is a fighting desire to smash 'em on the construction front as our boys are smashing 'em throughout the world. A 10-hour day with over $63 a week to start."

"Railroad. Vital war industry, to move wartime traffic, needs section and extra gang track labor, freight handlers for San Francisco and Oakland, students and businessmen for week-end work in track gangs. Women for cleaning yard tracks and other positions. We need firemen, brakemen, yardmen, telegraphers, ticket clerks, steel bridge men."

Trained advertising writers, obviously, are competing on the classified pages to attract the services of both men and women. More glamour and appeal, to use the vernacular, are appearing in the help wanted columns all the time.

The San Francisco Bay region is now officially a "critical" labor area. The work week is 48 hours, and 562,000 more workers to be needed!

Isles in the News: New Caledonia

The Americans Got There First ..... ***By Ray P. Davis***

With an area the size of Massachusetts, the mineral wealth and strategic value of French New Caledonia have finally been realized.

Since the day in 1774 when Capt. James Cook set foot on the Island of Balade, its former name, until only a few years ago when Pan American Airways established a base on an island in Noumea Harbor, New Caledonia was just a spot of land somewhere between Suva and Australia.

Several years ago Japan began her grim war preparations.

These preparations always began with an infiltration of its nationals to desired colonies, followed by economic penetration. The Japs penetrated the rich mineral deposits of New Caledonia.

Even in 1935 and 1936 Japan was gaining control of New Caledonia's valuable nickel and iron ore and cobalt assets, and shipping these vital war necessities back in its own ships.

Then the European war began and France collapsed. New Caledonia, the first French colony to rally to General de Gaulle and his Fighting French movement, found herself in economic difficulties because of the closing of European markets. Then came an embargo against Japan, and on top of its political condition came further economic troubles.

Then came total war in the Pacific.

Japan smashed and bribed its way down the Malay Peninsula and across the Netherlands East Indies and over to the Solomons, almost at New Caledonia's back door. There is little doubt now that Japan's chief aim was to break through the Solomons and New Hebrides and seize strategic New Caledonia and its unlimited mineral wealth. From New Caledonia the Nips could have bombed the populated areas of Australia, shot down to New Zealand, severed Americas supply routes to New Zealand and Australia and China and India.

Admiral Thierry d'Argenlieu, at present High Commissioner for the Fighting French in the Pacific, told me, "Those were trying days in New Caledonia. We had done everything we could to defend ourselves—but it wasn't enough. We needed manpower and ammunition and airplanes. And Australia couldn't help. We didn't know whether the Japs or the Americans would be the first to arrive. It seemed like a toss-up. It might have been easier than the Japs figured to have taken our important island—then. But just in time the Americans arrived. Thousands of them!"

Americans are in New Caledonia now—more thousands of them. They are also in the Solomons, pushing the Japs back. America is taking New Caledonia's mineral output, which includes manganese, cobalt, iron, antimony, copper, lead, chrome, and 10 per cent of the world's supply of nickel.

The island's 250-mile length and 30-mile width abounds also in pine forests of marketable wood, in acres of coffee, cotton, bananas, pineapples, corn, coconuts. It has grain storage and meat packing plants. In the last war New Caledonia supplied Australia and other armed forces with canned meat. She has barking mills and blast furnaces, 300,000 head of deer, a shipping industry.

Japan would have liked New Caledonia, as it decided years ago when it began to gain control of iron mines and nickel mines there.

Had it seized it, as was the intention, the war would have been prolonged five years, it has been said.

But the Americans arrived.

London Sets Itself New Goal—Most Livable Capital

Change from expansion to restriction charted in drawings evolved by County Council.

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 10—London today climbs down gracefully from its long-standing contest with New York to be the biggest city in the world. Instead, London sets itself a new goal—to be the most pleasant and most convenient Capital to live in.

The occasion for this conscious change by London from a policy of expansion to one of restriction is the opening here of an exhibition of drawings for postwar reconstruction of the British Capital, as evolved in two years' work by the London County Council.

Keynote of the London Council plan is decentralization, with emphasis on neighborhood units. The plan would require about 500,000 Londoners and a corresponding number of factories to be removed to other cities or to new centers of population. It would entail control of all new development and restriction of any population shift to London.

Two Cities Compared

As London thus consciously quits the size contest with New York, Londoners heard an unusually interesting factual comparison of the two great Cities from Mr. Gordon Stephenson, British architect who also holds an American degree from the Civic Planning Institute, and worked under a Commonwealth scholarship from 1936 to 1938 in Massachusetts.

Speaking to Britain's Town and Country Planning Association recently, Mr. Stephenson said, "New York is the central town of the largest metropolitan area in the world, which contained in 1940 a population of nearly 11,750,000. The population of the London metropolitan area is 9,750,000."

Mr. Stephenson continued: "New York City is the largest urban administrative unit in the world, nearly 7,500,000 people live within its boundaries, compared with about 4,000,000 in the area governed by London County Council.

Growth Phenomenal

The growth of New York has been phenomenal. In 1800, it had a population of 80,000. In London at that time, there were more than 10 times as many persons. One hundred years ago there were 2,000,000 people in London and 500,000 in Greater New York. In 1900, there were 4,500,000 in Greater London and less than 3,500,000 in Greater New York. By 1930, the positions were just about reversed, there being nearly 11,000,000 in Greater New York and 9,000,000 in Greater London.

Now there are 12,000,000 living within 25 miles of Manhattan Island. The total area of New York City is 310 square miles, whereas the County of London is 116.

Making further comparisons, Mr. Stephenson pointed out that "whereas the population of New York continues to increase, that of the County of London has decreased and is likely to continue to do so. The difference is easily explained by the fact that a very extensive territory within New York City is as yet undeveloped. Though there is room for an increase of population in some few of the 28 London metropolitan boroughs, many of them are overpopulated."

In this statistical survey, which also included a useful comparison of administrative problems of the two cities, Mr. Stephenson seems to have cleared up points which long have been debated.

Meanwhile, a vision of the London of the future hangs on the walls of County Hall today. It is the work of the chief London County Council architect, Mr. John Forshaw, and the British Government's chief reconstruction architect, Professor Abercrombie, together with some 20 colleagues.

Making full use of bomb-damaged sites, the plan seeks not so much imposing vistas, but ways to make it easier for workers to get to work, housewives to shop, and children to get to school without crossing dangerous roads.

Comfort the Keynote

The new neighborhood units would be defined with green belts separating them but with easy intercommunicating transport. There are fine buildings and fine architectural conceptions at the County Hall exhibition, but they are incidental to the main theme of welfare and comfort of the individual Cockney.

These plans are official, but, of course, are not accepted, and still are far from complete. They will now be considered by some 80 interested authorities from the Government to local councils. And for Cockneys who may feel sad that they won't be able to boast any more about London's being the biggest city in the world perhaps there is some consolation in the plan to make it the greatest air and sea port in the world at a cost of £20,000,000.

This scheme is put forward by Mr. F. G. Miles, one of Britain's leading aircraft designers, in the July issue of Port of London Authority's magazine. Mr. Miles claims London is geographically suited to be one of the biggest commercial air centers in the world, if not the biggest.





Wide World

Major Changes Charted for Postwar London

Upper: The Royal Academy is preparing on paper changes to take effect, if adopted, in the layout of London at the end of hostilities. This photo shows a drawing of proposed improvements to London's Riverside. Changes would include a broad tree-studded boulevard stretching from Tower Bridge in the City Proper to Putney, riverfront suburb south of the river. Houses of Parliament are at lower right. Lower: This is the spacious and enlarged New Hyde Park corner as designed by the Royal Academy Planning Committee. The quadriga at the top of Constitution Hill is at the lower right and the center roadway has been enlarged greatly.

New Food Plan Is Explained To Offset Need for Subsidies

WASHINGTON, July 15 (AP)—A proposed "food stamp allotment program" was praised yesterday by its three congressional designers as better than the Administration's "roll-back and subsidy program."

Senator George D. Aiken (R) of Vermont, Representative Jerry Voorhis (D) of California and Representative Charles M. La Follette (R) of Indiana explained their plan in a joint statement declaring it "will make general wage and price raises unnecessary if adopted."

Under their proposal, offered in both the Senate and the House, certain persons would be issued coupons good for purchase of a supplementary food allotment.

Among those eligible would be old-age pensioners, families of men in the armed service, partly disabled persons, parttime workers, low-income white-collar workers and poor people of city and farm, the statement said.

No minimum income for determining eligibility would be set, due to the variation in living costs, the congressmen said. Instead, a "basic food allotment" representing a minimum adequate diet would be determined and everyone would be entitled to receive that much. Those unable to purchase the entire amount would be given coupons.

The "food stamp allotment program" subsidizes only low-income consumers, the joint statement declared.

"It does not penalize the small producers and low-income farmers as does the roll-back and subsidy program, and it does not add to the purchasing power of those who already have an excess," the announcement said.

The congressmen claimed their program would cost only 20 to 50 per cent as much as the "roll-back program" and would not be inflationary.

"The cost will be small in comparison to a program that subsidizes everyone, including the large majority who do not need it," they said.

The three emphasized their proposal was not a relief program, and it said "it would not humiliate people who need its help any more than old-age assistance or soldiers' dependency allowances."

The war food administrator and existing agencies can carry the plan out, "not only during wartime, but in distribution of the inevitable surplus of agricultural products during the low-income postwar period," the statement declared.

Byrnes: War Needs Underlie Oil Survey

WASHINGTON, July 15 (AP)—The whole gasoline and fuel-oil situation is being scrutinized anew, War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes announced yesterday, in view of "new military activities . . . requiring increasing supplies."

As the first step, Mr. Byrnes held a joint conference with representatives of the Office of Defense Transportation, the Petroleum Administration for War, the Office of Price Administration, and the War Production Board.

It was indicated that there was some difference of opinion among the agencies as to just what is the oil-supply outlook.

The war's drain on oil supplies was emphasized, too, in a White House conference dealing with petroleum reserves. Secretary of State Cordell Hull, Navy Secretary Frank Knox, Interior Secretary Harold L. Ickes, Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson, and Herbert Feis, economic specialist in the State Department, were called to a meeting with President Roosevelt. The purpose, the White House said, was to check up on the reserves in relation to war demands and the probable duration of hostilities.

Mr. Byrnes' announcement of the new survey coincided with these other developments:

1. An order from the Petroleum Administration for War that farmers in all the 48 States be given first call, for farming operations, on all available gasoline supplies. A similar order had been issued earlier giving preferred status to farmers in the 17 States in the East Coast shortage area.

2. PAW set allowable crude runs for July by midwestern refineries at 1,125,000 barrels a day—a reduction of 40,000 barrels a day from June. The Agency said the reduction was necessitated by declining crude production in the area. Southwestern refineries were allowed 1,410,000 barrels a day, an increase of 63,000 barrels daily over June.

3. The Petroleum Industry War Council said in a statement that the ban on pleasure driving in the East could be eliminated by cleaning out the "black market" in gasoline and providing "better control of coupon issuance."

This group, composed of oil-industry representatives, also said an improving transportation situation soon would leave "no justification for any sharp differences" in gasoline rations in different sections of the country. It said the chief problem where oil is concerned was becoming one of assuring an adequate supply of crude and it recommended higher crude prices to encourage development of new fields.

Twelve eastern legislators urged Mr. Byrnes to recommend to the OPA a crude-oil price rise designed to increase the gasoline supply. This has been suggested repeatedly by oil-states congressmen as a solution to dwindling supplies and recommended by Mr. Ickes, Petroleum Administrator for War, but rejected by the OPA.

The eastern group, representing states from New England down through Maryland and Virginia and headed by Representative Fred A. Hartley, Jr. (R), of New Jersey, suggested as an alternative that an incentive system be inaugurated similar to that in copper mines to boost production.

Mr. Byrnes said he would talk with the heads of agencies having to do with production, distribution, and transportation of petroleum products, as well as with representatives of the armed forces. The purpose, he said, would be to ascertain present and, as far as possible, prospective demands, together with present supplies and the possibility of tapping additional sources. He then would consider how best to ration the products to civilians.

The WMC Director said he would "fully inform the public of his finding insofar as this can be done without disclosing information which would be of aid to the enemy."

During the day, PAW reported that the index of stocks of principal petroleum products available to civilian consumers in the Atlantic Seaboard States moved up 2.5 points to 34 per cent of normal in the week ended July 10.

Deputy Petroleum Administrator Ralph K. Davies said incoming supplies of petroleum now are at levels normal for peacetime.

"Civilian prospects now depend entirely on the military demands ahead," he said.

Tank-car movement of petroleum reached a record 1,017,029 barrels a day in the week ended July 10, an increase of 56,667 barrels a day from the preceding week.

Pleasure Drivers Can't Beat OPA Rules

By the Associated Press

Baltimore, July 15

The criminal just can't win with the Office of Price Administration—if he uses "A" ration gasoline to commit a crime it's pleasure driving and if a "B" or "C" book is involved, he's violating occupational-driving regulations.

That's the way Cornelius P. Mundy, State OPA enforcement attorney, looks at it. Mr. Mundy has asked Maryland courts to report crimes involving the use of cars so the OPA can "summarily revoke offenders' gasoline rations."

U. S. Control of Aviation Is Proposed

WASHINGTON, July 15 (AP)—A postwar plan of government-regulated and financed aviation has been drawn up in Congress for action in the fall and the framers call it the most far-reaching legislation ever conceived in the 40-year-history of American aeronautics.

The bill has been drafted in the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee and copies now are circulating among aviation interests for suggestions.

Its backers, thinking of air travel in the nation and along the international skyways, believe their measure is necessary to keep the United States in step with the postwar world.

The bill would transform the Civil Aeronautics Authority into the "Civil Aeronautics Commission" with a completely independent status and sweeping powers for the promotion, regulation and investigation of American aviation.

The first job of the Commission would be to make a full and complete investigation "and to report to the Congress" with respect to "all phases of developments in air commerce and air navigation which may be anticipated during the postwar period."

It is the intention of the framers that Congress then would provide the cash whereby the expected-to-be-revealed deficiencies and needs of the industry could be overcome.

The Commission would have authority to determine what are the interests of American skylanes and where and how they will operate, along with the right "to make payments to air-carriers to enable them to promote the public interests." This applies to both domestic and international air transportation. On the domestic side such payments are scheduled to be for "experimental purposes" only, but in the international field they are unlimited, subject only to the amounts of funds Congress makes available.

Additional duties would be to:

Require that civilian airlines operating in the international field extend their lines still further if the general interests of the United States seemed to be promoted by such extension. In case the extension was not self-supporting, the Commission could make up the difference to the operators.

Through a director of air safety investigate air accidents and draw up recommendations to promote safety.

Provide for a permanent program for training civilian aviation personnel that would be available to the nation in time of war.

Develop and procure air navigation facilities, by co-operation with the various States.

Regulate all business of transportation of persons and property by air, both in interstate and foreign commerce and also in intrastate commerce.

"We are on the eve of great things in aeronautics," several of the authors of the bill said. "The general idea behind this proposed measure is to get the industry off on the right foot in the great postwar developments."

Fiction—Puzzles—Mail—Crafts

For Young People

Let Us Help You With Your Hobbies

A Thursday Page

Five Gold Sovereigns

By Florence Choate and Elisabeth Curtis
Authors of "The Crimson Shawl"
Illustrated by the Authors

Chapter Three

After seeing Oliver and the British naval officers off, Anne had an idea. It took her back to Mum Tidey's and Jube's. Jube was at a cobbler's bench, sewing a patch on a shoe.

Anne took the sovereign from her pocket. "Jube, I want you to make a hole in this for a ribbon to go through."

"But dat's big money," said Jube. "Yo' sure yo' wan' dat hole? What fer yo' wan' dat hole?"

"I want to have it—a sort of locket—to hang about my neck."

"Well chil', if yo' wan' it yo's jest got t' have it," said Jube. Selecting a sharp tool, he set to work.

"I will wear it under my dress so no one will see it," thought Anne, watching him. "That surely ought to remind me. The hole may keep me from spending it too."

Cissy laughed at Anne's "cog-wheel" necklace, but her mother approved.

"We must get you a chain instead of that ribbon," she said. "I hope it stops you riding bareback into the house."

Her father said she was too big for a pony, anyway, and she was to have Sparkle for her own.

Delighted, Anne rode with Cissy, and with Dick when he was home. After his long absence he was busy renewing ties, looking up friends. One of these, Tom Jefferson, he had worshipped with a boy's devotion. It was from him that he had acquired certain radical ideas which had worried his Tory grandfather. Three years in England had perhaps moderated his ideas, but his admiration was as warm as ever.

An Unexpected Opponent

Tom, a pleasant-looking young man, with sandy hair and bright eyes, was an old friend of Dick's stepmother. Both came from Albemarle County in the Western mountains, but the distinguished lawyer, a member of the House of Burgess, was very different from the boy she had known.

Anne and her grandfather were playing chess one day when Dick brought in Tom. He stood interested in the game, then exclaimed, "Anne, watch that castle!"

Anne drew back her hand, surveyed the board carefully, and slid out of the trap her grandfather had laid.

"Good," he commented. "We shall make a player of you yet, my dear."

"I could have beaten you two or three times before," said Anne, "only I didn't quite know how."

"I've felt that way myself," said Tom, smiling, "but now you've got him on the run. Two more moves will finish him."

"I had not expected to be confronted by a master mind," said old Roger, rising from his chair a little testily. He was not used to being beaten.

Tom turned to Anne, laughing. "What's this I hear, Anne, about your sporting a page boy? I met Jube and he told me 'Li'le Mis' done brung home a lim' o' Satin and hysted him on Mum Tidey to raise.' He says they are 'plum distracted!'"

"No wonder," said Dick. "Cass had a tale this morning. The little monkey had pulled all the buttons off his fine London livery. Cass made things hot for him, I imagine."

Anne laughed with the rest, but she hoped Jube and Mum Tidey would not complain too loudly. It had been such a good arrangement.

Mrs. Farnsworth inquired about the new home Jefferson was building in Albemarle County. He said that part of the house was already livable. Then the real object of his call came out. He was inviting them to his wedding, at the Forest, the home of the bride's father in Charles County on New Year's Day.

Welcome News

"I'm more delighted than surprised, Tom dear," laughed Mrs. Farnsworth. "We have heard rumors of your lady's charm and beauty."

He rode away soon after amid the cordial congratulations.

"One of Virginia's most promising young men," remarked the grandfather. "He will go far once he gets over these radical notions."

Anne was wondering anxiously if she would be considered old enough to go to the wedding, when she noticed old Jube waiting to speak to her grandfather.

"He has come to complain about Yazu," she thought, "and they will all say he is 'my responsibility.'" She skipped through the gate into the kitchen yard. There was a pen

The Story Starts Here

Anne Farnsworth's half brother, Dick, had just returned to colonial Virginia, from school in England, and Oliver Hart, midshipman, and some English naval officers had been dining with them at the Farnsworths' home, Boxwood. The latest exploit of Anne, harum-scarum member of the family, had been persuading her father to buy a small African boy named Yazu, to be trained as her page. Her father declined the gold sovereign Anne offered towards Yazu's purchase price, but told her to keep it as a "cog wheel," to restrain her from wild pranks; if she kept it unspent, he would add another every year, until she had five.

where Thyris had some hens, fattening. Till was feeding them from a pan of corn. Anne paused.

"Till," she said, "listen here. I want one of those hens, a nice fat one. You get her and come with me."

"Lor, Miss Anne, Mammy'd tan me if I took one o' dese yere hens."

Till was always easy to persuade in such matters. A minute later she had the struggling fowl rolled in her apron and was following Anne to Mum Tidey's cabin. The old woman did not respond to Anne's ingratiating smile.

"I've brought you a fine fat hen, Mum Tidey," Anne began.

"Won't do no good, Miss Anne. We's out done wid dat chil'."

"But—but, please, Mum Tidey—"

"I tol' Jube to tell Marse Roger, we cain't keep him no mo'. Ol' Marse won't stan' for such goings on."

From behind Tidey's broad figure peered Yazu's peaked little face. The old woman jerked him out.

"He's a lim', Miss Anne. We ain't gwine to keep him."

Anne turned resentfully on Yazu. "Now what am I going to do, you bad boy?"

Some women from the other cabins had gathered at Mum's gate. Anne appealed to one of them.

"Polly, will you take him. You've got so many already, one more won't matter."

Congo Moll Agrees

"Not me, Miss Anne." She scampered off and the rest followed as Anne turned from one to another. It needed more than a fat hen to buy a home for "dat chil'!" With Till and Yazu trailing behind, Anne moved slowly down the row of cabins.

They came upon a tall, gaunt woman, washing clothes outside her door. She was Congo Moll, a simple-minded creature. African born and strong as a man, she worked in the fields. The plantation children were afraid of her queer talk and noisy laughter. She pointed with a long bony finger at the hen in Tilly's arms.

"Moll want fat chick," she said wheedlingly.

Anne stopped. "Will you take my boy if I give you the hen?"

Moll glanced at Yazu. "Yas'm. Moll raise Missy boy. Gif me de chick."

Anne did not hesitate. "Give her the hen, Till," she commanded, "and Yazu, you are going to live with Congo Moll. She'll take care of you."

Moll snatched the hen and held it lovingly in one hand, while with the other she grasped Yazu's skinny little arm, not too unkindly.

"You be good to him, Moll, and sometimes I'll give you another present," Anne promised, to clinch the matter.

Next morning old Mr. Farnsworth brought up the question of Yazu. He declared it was an imposition to foist the child upon Jube and Tidey.

"That is Anne's concern, sir," her father said, putting on a sober face. "The child is her property."

"I've arranged that," Grandfather," Anne announced coolly, and explained.

Later Mrs. Crawford reported that she had visited Congo Moll and found Yazu happily chattering African "gullah talk" with the old woman.

"Poor creature," said Mrs. Farnsworth. "Perhaps she longs for companionship. We will leave him there for the present."

Well pleased with herself, Anne dismissed "her responsibility" and prepared for pleasure to come. She was to go to the wedding, her first real party!

At Aunt Jane Buttrick's

A day or two after Christmas, they set out for Aunt Jane Buttrick's. She was a daughter of old Mr. Farnsworth, who lived in Charles County a few miles from where the Jefferson wedding was to be. It was a long journey for a short winter day and even Anne's exuberant spirits were sagging before the coach drew up before the Buttricks' hospitable door. Aunt Jane and Uncle Jim and a crowd of young cousins rushed forward to welcome them.

There were other relatives staying with the Buttricks. Aunt Jane said every house in the county was overflowing with guests for the wedding.

It was a gay week. There were



"Anne, watch that castle!" warned Tom.

rides and visiting in the daytime, and charades and games at night. One afternoon Mrs. Farnsworth and Aunt Jane drove to the Forest to call on the bride. Mrs. Farnsworth came back delighted—she was just the one for Tom.

New Year's Day came at last. Anne was ready first and downstairs before anyone.

"Well, Anne you're pretty as a picture," remarked Uncle Jim, joining her in the hall. He opened the wide front door and stepped out. "This weather will bring rain or snow, if I am any prophet." Through the bare trees they could see to the highway. A coach was passing.

The Wedding Party

"There go the Randolphs," he said. "They are early." Other coaches passed, chaises and gentlemen riders. Anne began to be afraid they would be late and miss the wedding. They were all ready at last and it was a wonder that there was room in the coaches for such a spread of silks and velvet. The Farnsworths and two or three Buttrick coachloads joined the procession moving toward the Forest.

As they turned in at the gates, some gentlemen on horseback passed.

"There's Tom!" Anne exclaimed, and leaning forward, yelled at the top of her voice: "Tom, I wish you joy!" He waved his hat in a gay salute and galloped on.

"We ought to have left that child at home" said her scandalized grandfather.

"Do try not to be conspicuous, darling," added her mother.

With these rebukes ringing in her ears, Anne followed her mother and Cissy upstairs to shed their wraps, and down again to the great drawing-room. There seemed at first to be a great crowd of people, but in reality it was almost a family gathering, relatives of the Wayles, and the Jeffersons, Randolphs, Lees and Nelsons. Judge Wayles stood greeting everyone. Madam Jefferson sat near by upon a sofa, her daughters with her.

Anne Meets the Bride

The bride was coming!

"Let's push forward so we can see," urged Cissy, but mindful of her mother's warning, Anne hung back. She had one fleeting glimpse of Tom. He had changed from his riding things and was resplendent in powdered hair and satin coat. Then the broad back of Judge Wayles intervened and the crowd closed in, and Anne had missed her chance to see the bride.

The ceremony was short and the talk and laughter began again. Anne felt suddenly shy among all these people who knew each other so well. Cissy as usual was quite at her ease. Anne followed after the others, as the company surged forward to congratulate and kiss the bride. At last her turn came and she stood before the smiling couple, speechless!

Tom took her hand. "This is little Anne, Martha," he said. "Caroline Farnsworth's daughter. I have told you of Boxwood."

Martha smiled and Anne found her tongue at last. "I think," she stammered, "you look nice enough for Tom."

The bride laughed and kissed her. "I hope so," she said.

"Well thank you, Anne," exclaimed Tom. "For that I'm going to have a kiss, too."

Then came the wedding breakfast with Tom and Martha at the head of a long table. Madam Jefferson and Judge Wayles on either hand. Anne sat far off with some of the Buttrick cousins, and her bashfulness disappeared.

By the time the formal feast was over, it was time to light the candles. The dancing began with the bride and groom leading the first set, while most of the company stood watching. Anne, half way up the stairs, had a clear view through the wide doors. The dancing grew general. Anne's group had the hall and she enjoyed herself until Cissy came looking for her.

"Grandfather says we must go," she pouted. "It's been snowing and he is afraid of the road being bad. It is only two o'clock!"

Anne could have gone on dancing forever. But once snugly settled in the darkness of the coach, her head began to droop. She remembered nothing till she woke the next morning.

(To be continued next Thursday)

Letters From Afar

Our Mail Bag

We are very happy to share several paragraphs of a letter from Mary R., 16, of Bassendean, Western Australia, to Priscilla J., of Jamaica Plain, Mass., which came through the Mail Bag.

"I am glad you like pressing wild flowers and playing the piano as I'm interested in both of these pleasures. In the springtime, in the months of September, October, and November, our wild flowers are in full bloom. I love going out into the bush collecting them. Last year I pressed some and sent them to my friends in other states of the United States. When springtime comes, I shall be having two weeks' holidays from work, and I shall be able to send you some of our varieties.

"Bassendean is a suburb of Perth, seven miles east of it by rail, about 20 miles from Fremantle. Bassendean isn't a very big suburb, it wouldn't be as big as American suburbs, I think; no more is Perth a very big city. Bassendean is large in area but the homes are widely spaced.

"These are lovely hot days for swimming. I love swimming. Sometimes I go down to the point, which is a part of the Swan River that passes through Bassendean, about one mile from my home. It's not very wide. I can swim it easily, about 80 feet across, I think. I don't like it very much because the river water is a browny colour. I like the clear ocean water best.

"I am going to night school four times a week now to improve my speeds in shorthand and typing. I learnt commercial work through seventh, eighth and ninth standards, and I started working at another job a year ago."

Kenneth R. S., 16, of Belfast, N. Ireland, would like to start a correspondence with boys in the United States. He says: "I have met many American troops here and have found them very friendly and interesting. My hobbies are all kinds of music, reading and drawing (especially fashion drawing) and I am very interested in the stage and screen. As for sports, I like cycling, skating, swimming and tennis. I hope to graduate from high school next year."

Martha M., 13, of Williams, Arizona, writes that she lives in northern Arizona, "which is quite different from southern Arizona. There are tall pine trees and mountains. My favorite sports are horseback riding, skiing and swimming. I have three sisters and we all play the piano. I also play the 'cello. I am especially interested in corresponding with someone in Alaska, but I would also like to write to a girl in Canada, Australia, or England."

Flo W., 14, of Shorewood, Wisconsin, says that she reads The Christian Science Monitor and finds it very interesting. She is a freshman in school, and her hobbies are collecting swing, popular and jazz records, and also corresponding. She enjoys dancing, swimming, and horseback riding, and likes animals a lot. She welcomes pen friends anywhere in or out of the United States.

A Reminder

When you write to ask to have your name published in the Mail Bag, remember to give the name and address of the person in your family who subscribes to The Christian Science Monitor.

To Start a Correspondence

Each girl or boy who sends a letter to this department must promise to answer promptly all letters received through Our Mail Bag.

When you write to someone whose name has been published in this column, enclose the letter in a stamped envelope, write on the envelope the partial address of the girl or boy as it was published, then put that envelope in another, addressing the outside one to The Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. Enclose also a note to the Editor, giving your full name and address.

It is our policy for girls to write to girls, and boys to boys.

Now You Fly a Plane

Airplanes and How They Fly—6

By Marshall McClintock
Author of "Millions of Books," "The Story of New England," etc.
Illustrated by Arthur Siby

Airplanes have changed greatly since the last war. But most changes have been improvements rather than alterations in the methods of flight. Aircraft have become faster, safer, and more efficient. But, since those little planes actually did a great deal of flying and were rather simple in comparison with the planes of today, it might be a good idea to fly one of them. If you get into a small airplane, fly it up into the air, and bring it safely to earth again, you can learn a great deal about what makes it fly.

First, look the plane over. It sits solidly on the ground as if it belonged there and would probably stay there. If you are strong, you may be able to lift the tail, but you cannot budge the front end containing the motor. Can this heavy machine actually climb into the air? What does it climb on?

You cannot see air. Ordinarily, when all is quiet, you cannot feel it. But you know how hard it is to walk against a stiff breeze. You know winds drive big sailboats. You know the air, if moving in a tornado or hurricane, can uproot trees and knock down houses. Air is almost like a solid if it moves fast enough. If an airplane moves fast enough, it can climb up the air as if it were on a solid, too.

You climb into the single cockpit of the plane. There you find a seat with a belt across the front, which you fasten in place across your lap. This is the safety belt which holds you firmly in place no matter what sudden lurch or turn the machine may make. You can unfasten it quickly if something goes wrong and you must parachute to earth.

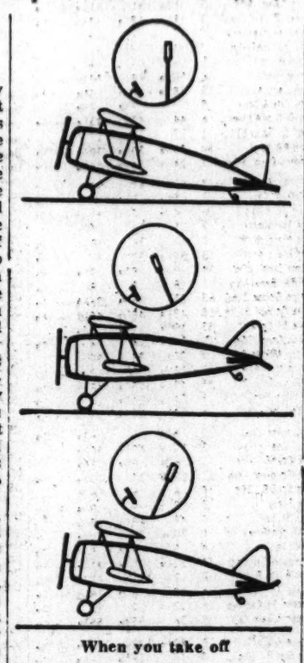
The Parachute Pack

The parachute pack is right under you as you sit in the plane. Its straps go over your shoulders and around your legs. The ring to release it is over your left breast. It is reassuring to know that you have this great safety device, even though you are sure you will not need it.

Between your legs the control stick projects from the floor to a height that is convenient for your right hand to grasp lightly. Against the left side of the cockpit is the throttle lever which increases the speed of the motor as you push it forward. On the floor are two pedals for your feet, to control the rudder of the plane.

On a dashboard in front of you are a few instruments—a compass, gauges, etc., about which you'll learn more in the next chapter. The only thing you need to note on the dashboard right now is the ignition switch. This switch is connected with the motor's electrical system. When it is on, and the engine is turning, a spark is sent to the spark plugs to ignite the gasoline in the cylinders. When the switch is off, no electric current can reach the plugs—so no explosion can occur.

Your first step is to make sure that the switch is off. You must call out to the mechanic who will start your motor—your little plane is an early model without self-starter—that the switch is off. He has noted that blocks are in front of the plane's wheels so it will not move forward when the propeller starts to whirl.



When you take off

Now, after making sure about the switch, he reaches up and pulls the propeller around, turning the motor over a few times. Gasoline and air in the proper mixture are drawn into the cylinders in this way, so there is something to explode when the engine starts.

The mechanic steps back and calls, "Switch on!" You turn on the switch and repeat his call. Then he grasps the propeller and gives it a sharp pull. There is a roar of the motor as it starts to life and the propeller whirls so fast that you can scarcely see it. For a few minutes you let the motor run so that it will get warm. It works more efficiently when it is warm, as the lubricating oil flows more smoothly, the gas mixture explodes rapidly and completely.

The blocks of wood are pulled out from in front of the wheels and you are ready to taxi to the end of the runway. But there are several runways, all going in different directions. Which are you going to use and in which direction are you going to take off?

You look at the wind sock on a pole over the airfield building. It is a round tube of cloth through which the wind blows, and it shows you which way the wind is blowing.

You select the runway which will enable you to take off directly into the wind. Thus you have the advantage of great air speed over your wings, and thus greater lift. If your plane travels over the ground at 50 miles an hour against a 10-mile wind, then the air is passing over your wings at 60 miles an hour.

Taking Off

You drive your plane to the end of the proper runway and face against the wind. You are ready to take off!

You push the throttle forward. The motors roar and the propeller spins faster. A blast of wind whirls backward and the plane moves forward. As you feel that strong wind against your face you realize that wind can be a strong force—strong enough to lift you and your plane if moving fast enough.

You speed over the ground. Beneath the wings are two wheels, and beneath the tail is a skid, or small wheel. First you must bring the tail up off the ground and thus make the fuselage level with the ground, instead of slanting toward the rear as it has been.

To raise the tail you push the control stick forward slightly. If you can look around, you will see that wires running from the stick have tilted down the elevator at the rear of the plane. The wind exerts greater pressure against the bottom of this tilted surface, forcing the tail up into the air. Only slight movement of the stick is necessary. If you push it too far, the tail will keep going up and your plane will nose over into the ground.

When the tail is up—you can tell by the feel of the seat and by looking at the ground and the line of the horizon ahead—you pull back slightly on the control stick. The rudder turns up slightly. This might make the tail go down again, but you have gained so much speed that the plane is now trying to lift into the air.

The wind pushes against the bottom of your wings, and the curve of wind over the top of the wings creates a partial vacuum there. So the wings are lifted into the air, and your plane with them. The slight tilt of the rudder just points the nose of the plane up into the air a little more so that it takes off the ground.

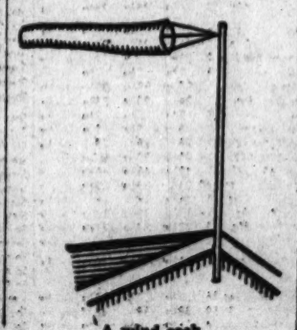
Climb Slowly

You can tell when your wheels leave the ground for suddenly you glide smoothly instead of bumpily. You keep the stick back slightly—but not too far back. If you pull too much you climb steeply. Then the angle of the wings in relation to the passing air is very sharp. The pressure on the wing bottoms will be backward rather than upward. And the flow of air above the wing will be disturbed. Dead and turbulent air will tend to pull back the wing and destroy its lift. You will lose flying speed, and crash to earth.

So you climb slowly and steadily into the sky, doing nothing with any other control until you are several hundred feet in the air—at least 500 and perhaps more, to be safe. Then you bring the stick back to the central position and the plane levels out. You fly along parallel to the ground.

Now you are aloft. In our next installment, we shall learn something about turns and banks and bring the plane back to earth.

(To be continued next Thursday)



A wind sock

Language Isolationism Wanes In the Wake of Global War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Language isolationism is fast disappearing in the United States, according to reports from colleges, bookstores, public and research libraries. Soldiers, sailors, technicians, business people, and home folks—they are studying everything from Spanish, German, French and Russian, to Portuguese, Japanese, Chinese, Persian, Siamese, Malayan, African and little known hill-people dialects, the reports show.

"The whole field of language study has been enormously widened by the possibility of American troops and postwar workers of all sorts being stationed in any corner of the world," says Mrs. Evelyn Steel Little, librarian of Mills College (California), in a survey she recently made of the effect of the war on college libraries.

Siamese is being taught at the University of Michigan, she states; modern Persian at Columbia; Hausa, Fanti, and the Arabic of North Africa at Pennsylvania; Malayan at Yale.

On the Pacific Coast, universities are teaching Army and Navy officers 'not merely Japanese and Chinese, Mrs. Little says, but Mongolian and Manchurian. Sometimes the libraries didn't have the material asked for, but they scurried around and located it, often in private collections, and then had the material reproduced.

And here in Chicago book and department stores report demands for foreign language books sometimes beyond their ability to fill.

Decoding of Messages

Chemical plant workers, for instance, want German textbooks or dictionaries, to help them understand German chemistry formulas. People in defense work, the secret service, and censors, want to know how to decode messages or translate letters written in foreign languages. Servicemen want to learn a bit of Japanese, Chinese, or other language, before going overseas.

"Blitz books" are popular with the servicemen, says one store—books without glamour, it calls them, containing only vocabularies and easily learned idioms of speech. Hence the "blitz." Servicemen, too, ask for books that teach Malayan, African dialects, and other seldom heard of languages.

The study of Spanish has been greatly stimulated by the "good neighbor policy," staff of stores and libraries say. This does not apply only to study clubs. It's surprising, says one store, how many individuals are studying Spanish by themselves, just from a sincere desire to get better acquainted with South America.

And as for Russian: "We've sold more Russian language books the past year than in 10 years put together before," the foreign language department head of another store says. "People want to know more about Russia," he states, "and many are finding out it's not such a bad country as they thought it was. On Chicago's North Shore from 30 to 50 society women are studying Russian, and it's one of the most difficult languages for Americans to learn."

Extension Courses

University extension courses are responsible for many of the foreign language book requests coming into public libraries, says Miss Olga M. Peterson, of the American Library Association. At Indianapolis, Ind., for instance, the library had never had any Japanese or Russian grammars, nor any requests for them. Suddenly requests came in, and the interest was traced to the university there, which was starting courses in those languages.

Special research libraries across the country report a big increase in requests for foreign language material, Miss Peterson says. Many have been asked to translate foreign language magazine material. Before the war, explains Miss Peterson, colleges, generally, subscribed to foreign language technical and scientific magazines. Iowa State, for example, might subscribe to a technical magazine published in Berlin, or Denmark. Now only a few foreign periodicals are trickling into this country. They get as far as Bermuda and then stop, it seems. So the few libraries that do get the magazines are sharing them with the "have-nots," by means of translations, mimeographing, or microfilm.

An engineering society's research library on the Atlantic Coast, for example, may get a Finnish journal containing an excellent article on road building. Upon request it will translate the article and send it out to San Francisco on the West Coast, to New Orleans, or Florida.

MacGlashans Want to Go Home To Aleutians When War Ends

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KETCHIKAN, Alaska — The Hughie MacGlashans want to go home—although their home isn't in Scotland, despite their name. Scotland is only a tradition three generations old on one side of the family. The MacGlashans, all 16 of them, are Aleuts.

Actually, the MacGlashan children are only one eighth Aleut, as nearly as they can determine. Their ancestry is a polyglot mixture of Scot, Finn, Norse, Russian and Aleut. But they are as Aleut as any of their generation, because centuries of contact with the white man has thinned their native blood almost to the vanishing point. Some of the MacGlashan children are fair, others are darker. Their slight stature and peculiarly soft sibilants in their speech mark them apart from other Alaskan natives or Alaskan whites, however, and their mixed Russian-Aleut traditions and way of life leave no doubt as to their homeland.

The MacGlashans have been Ketchikan residents since last summer, shortly after the Japanese bombed Dutch Harbor. Their home is at Akutan, a village of 80 persons on an island just east of Dutch Harbor. When war came, the Aleuts left. An Army transport ship anchored off Akutan one morning and the villagers were given a few hours to collect only a few personal effects and their sacred religious ikons, altar cloths, gold candelabrum and embroidered vestments. Devout members of the Russian Orthodox church since the first Moscow missionaries arrived in the Aleutians in the eighteenth century, the Aleuts refused to leave all their treasure of religious objects to possible Japanese looting.

Novelty Wears Off

At first, the delights of civilization attracted the enthusiasm of the Aleuts, who were inclined to treat their sudden "vacation" as a lark. But the novelty wore off. Settled at first in an abandoned C. C. C. camp near Ketchikan, the MacGlashans moved to town as soon as they found jobs. Others of the villagers still live in the C. C. C. camp but the MacGlashans insisted on having their own home and domestic privacy. Compared with the 10-room house they own at Akutan, their rented Ketchikan house is a poor excuse for a home, but crowded Ketchikan offers few accommodations to newcomers.

"I paid $10,000 for my house," Hughie MacGlashan sighs. "We had hot and cold running water, our own light plant, a coal furnace, six bedrooms, two bathrooms. Now I am ashamed to bring guests to this place where my children must sleep on mattresses on the livingroom floor because there are not enough rooms."

Meanwhile, there isn't much that can be done to help them. Homes can't be built in Ketchikan any easier than in the States, due to war restrictions on private construction. The Office of Indian Affairs keeps a close watch on all its evacuated charges and attempts to make them as comfortable as possible, although refugees like the MacGlashans now are "on their own." Sturdily self-reliant, the MacGlashans all are either attending school or working. But though they collectively are earning more money than Hughie's general store ever earned at Akutan, their pseudo-prosperity doesn't satisfy them. Eighteen-year-old Edward, the oldest son at home now that his brother is in the Army, expresses himself this way:

"Dad works in a store here and makes $30 a week. I earn $40 a week, making steamship boilers at the boat works. My sisters all work and Mom stays home and cooks and sews. But I have to turn out at 8 o'clock every morning and Dad has to be at work at 9 o'clock. At Akutan, if we wanted to go fishing or stay home, we just didn't open the store that day. Here, everything goes by the clock."

Herring

Agnes MacGlashan, the oldest daughter, feels the same way. She works in a bakery as a counter clerk.

"At home, now, we would be getting ready to go to Dutch Harbor for the summer to choke herring," she says regretfully.

If any member of the family leads the return to Akutan, it probably will be Mrs. MacGlashan. An excellent cook, her complaints about life on the mainland are specific; no sea sculpins, no deep-sea cod, no home-cooked bread.

U. S. Armored Force Gets a New Name

FORT KNOX, Ky., July 15 (AP)—The Armored Force—the hard-hitting branch of the United States Army made up of tanks, self-propelled field artillery, mechanized infantry, and other fighting units mounted on wheels—hereafter will be known as the Armored Command.

The announcement was made late July 14 at this headquarters for all United States armored soldiers. The official announcement explained that the Army recently was reorganized into Ground Forces, Air Forces, and Service Forces. The Armored Force is a part of the Army's Ground Forces, and the change of name was ordered to prevent confusion. The Armored Force was organized July 10, 1940.

United States Armored Command units now are fighting in Sicily under Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, a veteran tank officer. The head of the Armored Command, Maj. Gen. Alvan C. Gillem, Jr., is absent from Fort Knox. He last was reported visiting his predecessor, Lieut. Gen. Jacob L. Devers, now commanding general of United States Forces in the European theater of action with headquarters in England.

The change in the name of the Armored section of the Army also resulted in the word "force" being dropped from the names of various training and replacement schools at the headquarters here.

CAMPS FOR GIRLS

SEA PINES 31th Season. FOR AGE Groups. 100 acres on Cape Cod Bay. Sailing, riding, Music, art, dancing, dramatics. Foreign languages. Tutoring. Special Course for older girls. Separate unit for boys. Guest House. Christian Science Sunday School nearby. Winter School. FAITH RICKFORD. Box M, East Brewster, Mass.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' CAMPS

DAYCROFT SUMMER CLUB
STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT
Girls and boys, ages 6-15. July 1-Aug. 31. Associable rates. Informal, friendly group life. Well-balanced program enriching child culturally in art, music, literature and keeping him active with tennis, swimming, victory gardening. Tutoring. Parents accommodated.

Today's Closing Prices on the N. Y. Stock Exchange

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	1	62⅜	62⅜	62⅜	+ ⅛
Adams Exp (.15g)	3	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
Adams-Millis ½g	2	32	32	32	
Air Reduction 1a	12	46⅝	46½	46½	+ ⅛
Ala & Vicks 6 †	31	76	76	76	
Alaska Juneau	63	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
Allegheny Corp	94	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
Allegheny pf xw	14	27⅛	26¼	26¼	—1½
Alleg pf $30 ww	53	27⅝	26½	26⅝	— ½
Allegheny pr pf	3	42	41½	41½	—1⅝
Allegh Lud S .70g	19	30⅞	30	30	— ⅞
Allen Indust (¼e)	2	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
Al Chem & Dye (6)	6	165	162½	162½	— ½
Allied Mills ½g	15	23½	23	23	— ⅛
Allied Strs .45g	15	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
Allis-Ch Mfg ½g	17	42⅞	41¾	41¾	— ⅞
Alpha P Cem ¾g	20	22¾	22⅜	22⅜	
Amal Leath (1k)	10	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
Amal Lea pf 1½k	9	25	25	25	+1
Amerada Pet (2)	*6	86⅛	85⅞	85⅞	— ⅛
Am Ag Chem 1.20	2	30½	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
Am Airlines 1½e	5	73½	73¼	73¼	— ¾
Am Bank N .40g	4	17¾	17½	17½	— ⅛
Am Bosch (¼e)	1	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅜
Am Brake Sh .65g	6	42⅛	41	41	—2
Am Br S pf 5¼ †	80	133	133	133	+1
Am Cable & Rad	46	8	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
Am Can (3)	6	91¾	91	91	+ ½
Am Can pf (7) †	90	180	180	180	+1
Am Car & Fdy 2g	21	39¾	39⅛	39½	+ ⅛
Am C&F pf 10¾g	2	78	78	78	
Am Ch & Cab (1g)	3	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
Am Ch&C pf 5 †	20	115½	115½	115½	+ ½
Am Chicle (4a)	†110	111	110	111	+ ⅜
Am Colortype .30g	3	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
Am Crys Sug ½g	8	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	
Am Distilleries	6	30⅛	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅛
Am Encaus Tiling	2	3½	3½	3½	
Am European .15g	4	9¾	9¾	9¾	
Am Export L (1g)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ½
Am & For Power	29	7⅛	7	7⅛	— ⅛
Am&FP$6pf 2.85k	1	76	76	76	
Am&FP$7pf 3.32k	1	84¾	84¾	84¾	— ¼
Am & FP 2 pf	32	25½	24¼	24½	—1
Am-Haw SS 1½g	13	35	34¾	34¾	— ⅛
Am Hide&Leath	7	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
Am Hide&L pf (3)	1	40	40	40	— ⅛
Am Home Pr 2.40	1	68⅞	68⅞	68⅞	— ⅛
Am Ice	2	4⅛	4½	4½	
Am Ice pf (¼e)	2	58¾	58¾	58¾	— ½
Am Internat ¼g	5	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
Am Locomotive	15	15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
Am Loco pf 3½k	1	105½	105½	105½	—1½
Am M & Fdy .40g	105	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	+ ⅛
Am Ma & Met ½g	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
Am Metal (1)	2	24½	24½	24½	
Am Metal pf 6 †	20	121	121	121	— ⅛
Am News 1.80 †	10	32¼	32¼	32¼	— ⅛
Am Pow & Light	28	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
Am P & L $6 pf	4	42⅛	42⅛	41⅛	— ⅞
Am P & Lt $5 pf	14	39	38	38	—1
Am Rad&St S .30g	67	10⅛	10½	10½	— ⅛
Am Rolling M .40g	43	16⅛	15⅝	15⅞	— ⅜
Am R M pf 4½	†620	67¾	67½	67¾	
Am Safety Raz ½g	1	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
Am Seating ½g	3	17⅛	17	17	— ⅛
Am Ship Bld 2g	†100	32⅛	32	32	
Am Smelt&R (2)	45	44⅛	43⅛	43⅛	— ⅝
Am Smelt pf 7 †	90	157	156	157	—1
Am Snuff (1.80g)	1	43	43	43	— ⅛
Am Stl Fdrs (1g)	8	27⅛	26¾	26¾	— ⅝
Am Stores (¾g)	4	15⅛	15	15	
Am Stove .90g	*3	17½	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
Am Sugar Ref 1½g	1	31	31	31	— ⅛
Am Sug pf (7)	1	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞	— ½
Am Sum Tob (1g)	2	29	29	29	+ ⅛
Am Tel & Tel (9)	12	156¾	156½	156½	
Am Tobacco (3a)	7	63⅝	63¼	63¼	— ⅛
Am Tobacco B (3a)	8	65⅛	64⅜	64⅜	— ⅛
Am Tob pf (6)	†310	145⅜	145⅛	145½	— ⅛
Am Type Fdrs ½g	4	11½	11½	11½	— ⅛
Am Viscose 1½g	11	47⅜	46¾	46¾	— ⅛
Am Water Works	35	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
Am W W 1pf (6)	1	85	85	85	—1
Am Woolen	6	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
Am Wool pf (4k)	1	73⅛	73	73⅛	— ⅝
Am Zinc L & S	12	6⅛	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
Anaconda Cop (1g)	62	29⅛	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
Anac W&C ½g	†190	29⅛	28¾	29⅛	+ ⅛
Anchor Hock .30g	4	23½	23⅜	23⅜	+ ⅛
Armour Del pf (7)	2	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞	
Armour Ill	29	5⅞	5⅝	5¾	
Armour Ill pr pf	4	64	63¾	63¾	— ¾
Artloom Corp .20g	4	9⅛	9	9⅛	— ⅛
Armstrong Cork ½g	4	39⅛	39	39	
Arnold Const (⅓)	3	9½	9½	9½	
Assd Dry Gds ½g	11	14⅛	14⅛	14½	
Assd DG 1pf 6	†130	96	95	95	— ⅛
Atch T & SF 4½g	35	64	62½	62½	
Atch T&S F pf (5)	3	87⅝	87	87⅝	+ ⅜
Atl Coast L 1½g	13	35⅛	34⅛	34⅛	— ¾
Atl Refining (.30g)	21	27⅛	26⅞	26⅞	
Atl Refing pf 4 †	60	112¼	111	111¾	+ ¼
Atlas Corp (¼g)	11	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	56½	56½	56½	+ ⅛
Atlas Pow 1½g	†490	68⅞	67¾	67¾	— ⅛
Atlas Pow pf 5 †	10	121½	121½	121½	—1½
Austin Nichols	9	5⅛	5		
Aust N pr A 2k	†290	68⅛	67¾	67¾	— ¾
Aviation Cp (.10g)	61	5½	5⅜	5⅛	— ⅛
B					
Bald Loco ct ¾g	62	18⅛	17⅜	17¾	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio	19	8⅞	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	5	12⅛	12½	12½	— ⅛
Bangor & Ar	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
Bangor&A pf 5k †	90	54	53½	54	+ ½
Barber Asphalt	17	27¾	27	27¼	— ⅛
Barker Bros (¼g)	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
Barnsdall Oil .60	43	19	18½	18½	— ¼
Bath Iron Wks (2g)	6	17¾	17½	17½	— ⅜
Bayuk Cigars 1½	4	27½	27¼	27¼	
Beatrice Cream 1a	1	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅛
Belding-Hem (.80)	2	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅛
Bell Aircraft (1g)	2	16	16	16	
Bendix Aviat 1½g	40	38⅜	37¼	37⅜	— ⅝
Benef In L (.60g)	2	17	16⅞	17	
Ben I L pr pf 2¼	1	56¼	56¼	56¼	
Best & Co 1.60a	3	37⅞	37¾	37⅞	— ⅛
Best Foods (.80g)	11	16⅛	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
Beth Steel (3g)	56	65⅜	64¼	64½	—1
Bigelow-Sanf (1g)	2	35¾	35½	35½	— ¼
Black&Decker 1.60	1	19	19	19	+ ⅛
Blaw-Knox (.20g)	17	10⅛	10½	10½	
Boeing Airpl (1g)	15	18	17½	17½	— ½
Bohn Al & Br (2)	1	54	54	54	— ½
Bon Ami A 4 †	20	94	94	94	+2
Bond Stores 1.60	3	29	28½	28½	— ⅛
Borden Co (.60g)	14	28⅛	28⅛	28¼	+ ⅛
Borg-Warner 1.60	22	39	38½	38⅝	— ⅜
Bower Roll Bear 1g	2	36	36	36	— ½
Brewing Corp (2)	2	30½	30½	30½	—1
Bridgeport Br ½g	17	11¼	10⅞	[illegible]	— ⅛
Briggs Mfg (2)	5	30½	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅛
Briggs & Strat (3)	2	44	44	44	
Bristol-Myers .90g	2	43⅛	43	43	
Bklyn & Qu Trans	12	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Bklyn-Man Transit	1	1	1	1	
Bklyn Un Gas ¼g	6	17½	17¼	17½	— ¼
Brunswick-Bal ¼g	3	19¾	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
Bucyrus-Erie ¼g	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
Bucy-Erie pf 7 †	10	114½	114½	114½	+ ⅛
Budd Mfg	16	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
Budd Mfg pf	†190	110¾	107	107	—3½
Budd Wheel (¼g)	5	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
Buffalo Forge .90g	4	18¼	18½	18½	— ⅛
Bullard Co (1g)	2	22⅛	22½	22½	— ½
Bulova Watch (2)	1	34	34	34	+ ⅛
Burling Mills .70g	3	31	30¾	30¾	— ⅜
Burr Add Mach .60	26	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
Bush Termin'l .20g	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Bush TB pf1½k †	10	38½	38½	38½	— ⅛
Butler Bros .30g	17	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
Butler Bros pf 1½	4	29	28¾	28¾	
Butte Cop&Z ¼e	10	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Byers (AM) Co	5	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅞
Byers AM pf 7	*60	82	82	82	+ ¾
Byron Jackson ½g	10	23¼	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
C					
Calif Pack (1½)	6	30	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅛
Calif P pf 2¼ †	10	54	54	54	—1
Callahan Zinc Lead	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
Calum & Hec .45g	18	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
Campbell Wy ½g	2	18	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
Can Dry G Ale .60	13	24⅛	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
Canadian Pacific	29	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
Cannon Mills (2)	2	47	46	47	+1
Capitol Adm A	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
Cap Adm pf (3)	†540	46	44⅛	45½	+1¼
Caro C & O (5) †	10	95¾	95¾	95¾	+ ¾
Carpenter Stl 1½g	5	30	29¾	29¾	— ¾
Carriers & Gen .20	2	5	5	5	
Case (JI) Co (3g)	2	120	120	120	—1½
Caterpil Tractor 2	11	52¾	52	52	
Celanese Corp (1g)	5	39⅛	38¾	38⅞	— ⅛
Celanese pr pf 7 †	30	127	126⅞	127	+ ⅛
Celotex Corp (½)	6	14⅛	14	14	+ ⅛
Celotex pf1 ww	†100	19¾	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
Cent Aguirre 1½	18	21¾	20¾	20¾	— ⅛
Cent Foundry .10g	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
Cent I L pf 4½ †	20	107½	107½	107½	
Cent V Sug 2½e	2	21½	21½	21½	— ½
Cerro de Pas (4)	*5	39⅞	39⅛	39⅛	— ⅛
Certain-teed Prod	25	7	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
Cert-teed 6 pf	†680	57¾	56½	56¾	+1¾
Champ P&F ½g	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	
Champ P&F pf6 †	5	107	107	107	
Checker Cab	12	30	28½	29⅛	— ⅛
Ches & Ohio (3)	60	48⅛	47⅜	48⅛	+ ⅛

Today's sales (est.) 1,200,000
Previous day's sales 1,678,948
1943 volume to date 182,271,910
1942 volume to date 56,105,691

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Chi & E Ill	7	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
Chi&E I A 1.59g	8	14¾	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
Chi Grt West	2	6	6	6	— ⅛
Chi Grt W pf 1⅞k	2	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
Chi Mail Order ½e	18	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
Chi Pnes Tool (2)	12	20½	19⅞	19⅞	— ¾
Chi P T cv pf 3(.)	7	41	40¾	41	+ ⅛
ChiPT prpf 2½ †	1	53½	53½	53½	
Childs Co	7	2¾	2½	2⅝	— ⅛
Chrysler Corp 1½g	33	85⅛	84	84	— ⅞
City Ice & F 1.20	4	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	+ ⅛
City Invest	†130	53	52½	53	+1
City Stores	4	7⅛	7	7⅛	— ⅛
Clark Eq 1½g †	3	38	38	38	
Clev Grap Br (1g)	1	37¾	37¾	37¾	+ ¼
Climax Mol 1.20a	7	44	43⅜	43⅜	— ½
Cluett Peabody 1g	7	39¼	39⅛	39¼	
Coca-Cola (3)	4	122	120	120	—2
Coca-Cola A 3 †	40	63½	63	63½	
Colgate-Palm-P ½	9	22½	22¼	22¼	— ¼
Collins & Aik	9	28⅜	27	27	—1⅛
Col & South †	50	11¾	11⅛	11⅛	+ ¼
Col & So 1pf †	20	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
Col Fuel & Ir ¾g	16	19¼	18⅛	18⅝	— ⅜
Col Br'cast A .60g	2	24½	24¼	24¼	— ¼
Col Br'cast B .60g	2	24½	24¼	24¼	— ¼
Colum G & E	20	4¾	4½	4½	— ⅛
Col G&E 6 pf 6	5	72	71¼	71¼	— ¼
Col G&El 5pf 5 †	30	69	69	69	
Colum Pict (½e)	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ¼
Colum Pict pf 2¾	1	40	40	40	— ½
Colum Carbon (4)	3	98½	98	98½	+1½
Coml Credit (3)	6	41½	41⅛	41⅜	+ ⅛
Coml Invest Tr (3)	8	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	— ⅛
Coml Solvents .30g	57	16	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅜
Com'wlth & South	84	⅞	11	11	—
Com & Sou pf (3k)	16	68⅛	66¾	66¾	—1¼
Comwlth Ed 1.05g	19	26⅛	26½	26⅝	— ⅛
Conde Nast (½g)	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
Congoleum-Nairn 1	5	24½	24¼	24½	
Consol Cigar 1½e	2	23	22¾	22¾	— ¼
Consol Cig pf 7 †	10	109½	109½	109½	— ⅛
Cons Coppermin	19	5½	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
Cons Edison 1.60	79	24⅛	23¾	23¾	— ⅜
Cons Edison pf (5)	6	104⅛	103⅞	104⅛	— ⅛
Cons Film I pf ½k	9	17⅜	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
Cons Laundries	3	4½	4½	4½	
Consol RR Cuba pf	19	12½	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
Cons Vultee (1g)	17	17¾	17½	17½	— ⅜
Cons Vultee pf 1¼	3	24⅛	24½	24½	— ⅛
Consol'n Coal	13	13⅞	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
Consol Coal pf 2½	2	37¾	37¾	37¾	+ ⅛
Consm P pf 4½ †	50	103	102	102¼	— ¾
Container Corp ¾g	2	23	23	23	— ⅛
Cont Baking ½g	9	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅜
Cont Baking pf (8)	2	107	107	107	+1
Cont Can (½g)	6	35½	35	35	— ⅜
Cont Dia Fib .45g	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
Cont Ins (1.60a)	3	48⅛	47¾	47¾	— ⅛
Cont Motors .30g	163	6⅞	6⅜	6¾	+ ⅛
Cont Oil Del (1)	24	37⅜	36⅞	37	+ ⅛
Cont Steel (½g)	2	27	27	27	
Copperweld Stl .80	3	14¼	14	14	— ¼
Cop'wd S pf 2½ †	30	50⅝	50¼	50⅝	+1
Corn Exch 2.40	†160	46½	45¾	46½	
Corn Prod (2.60)	7	59⅞	58⅞	59	— ½
Corn Prod pf 7 †	10	180	180	180	
Coty Inc (.15g)	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Coty International	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Crane Co (1e)	29	22⅛	21½	21½	— ⅜
Crane Co pf 5 †	80	105½	105½	105½	+ ¼
Cream of Wh 1½g	1	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ¼
Crosley Corp ½g	6	20¾	20¼	20½	
Crown Cork&S ½e	9	29⅞	29	29½	
Crown Ck pf 2¼	1	46½	46¼	46¼	+ ¼
Crown Zeller (1)	12	16¼	16	16¼	— ⅛
Crown Zell pf 5	†130	95	95	95	
Crucible Stl (2e)	58	38	37	37⅛	— ⅜
Crucible Stl pf (5)	5	82	81⅛	81⅞	— ⅛
Cuba RR pf †	80	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅛
Cuban-Am Sug ¼e	11	13⅛	13⅛	13½	— ⅛
Cudahy Packing	10	20	19½	19½	— ½
Curtis Publishing	190	6⅛	5⅞	6¼	+ ¼
Curtis Pub pf †	30	73	73	73	
Curt P pr pf 1½k	3	34⅛	34½	34⅛	+ ⅛
Curtiss-Wright 1e	48	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
Curtiss-Wr A (1g)	7	22½	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
Cutler-Hammer ½g	10	26⅛	26	26⅛	+ ⅜
D					
Davison Chem (1g)	2	17½	17⅛	17½	
Davega Str pf 1¼	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅜
Decca Records (1)	1	18½	18½	18½	
Deere & Co 1.35e	11	40⅞	40⅜	40⅜	— ¼
Deere & Co pf 1.40	1	35½	35½	35½	
Deisel-Wem-G ¾g	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
Del & Hudson	8	16	15⅛	15⅛	— ¾
Del Lack & West	21	9	8½	8½	— ⅛
Den & Rio GW pf	7	1½	1½	1½	
Det Edison .90g	15	22⅛	21¾	21¾	— ⅜
Devoe&Ray A 1 †	20	34⅜	34½	34⅜	— ⅛
Diam Match 1½	2	32⅜	32¼	32⅜	+ ⅛
Diam Match pf1½	2	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	— ⅛
Diam T Motor ½g	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
Dist Corp-S h2.22	3	31½	31	31	— ⅛
Dist Corp-S pf(5)	2	96½	96½	96½	+2⅝
Dixie Cup (¼g)	3	16¼	16	16¼	+ ⅛
Dixie C A 2½	†280	44½	44	44½	+ ½
Doehler Die C ¾g	4	31½	31	31½	
DomeMines h1.20g	50	22⅛	21⅞	22	+ ⅛
Douglas Aircraft 5e	6	65½	65	65½	— ⅜
Dow Chem (3)	2	144½	144	144	—1½
Dresser Mfg 1g	6	33⅞	33¾	33¾	
Dunhill Int	48	9⅛	8¾	9	+ ⅜
Duplan Corp .30g	*1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
du Pont deN (2g)	5	159¼	157	157	—2
DuqLight 1pf 5 †	30	121	120½	120½	+ ½
E					
Eastern Air L	3	42	41⅜	41⅜	— ⅝
Eastern Roll Mill	4	8½	8	8	— ½
E Kodak pf 6 †	10	179½	179½	179½	— ½
Eaton Mfg (3)	5	45⅛	44¾	44¾	— ½
Edis Bros Strs .80	4	17½	17½	17½	
El Auto-Lite 1g	3	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	
Elec Boat (½g)	14	11⅝	11¼	11¼	— ¼
El Power &Lt	12	5¾	5½	5½	— ¼
El Pr&Lt $6 pf	2	64	63⅝	63⅝	— ⅜
El Pr&Lt $7 pf	9	68¾	68½	68½	
El Paso N G 2.40	8	31¼	30¾	30¾	— ¼
Endicott-J pf 5 †	50	115¾	115¾	115¾	+ ¼
Eng Pub Service	18	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
Eng PS $5 pf 5	†160	81¾	81	81	+ ¼
Equit Off Bldg	1	11	11	11	
Erie RR (½g)	12	14⅛	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
Erie RR ct ½g	18	14¼	13¾	13¾	— ⅜
Erie RR pf A (5)	2	51⅞	51½	51½	— ⅜
Eureka Vac Cl ¼g	8	8½	8⅜	8½	— ⅛
Evans Products	6	13⅛	13	13	— ½
Ex-Cell-O (2.60)	8	26	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
Exchange Buf .15g	6	3⅛	3	3	
F					
Fairbanks Morse 1	2	39½	39½	39½	— ¼
Fajardo Sugar (2)	6	27	26½	26½	— ⅝
FedL&Traction¾g	6	19⅛	18½	18½	— ⅜
Fed M&Smelt 2g	4	26¾	26½	26¾	+ ½
Fed M Truck .20g	8	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
Fed D Strs 1.40a	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	
Fed D S pf 4¼ †	30	96	95½	96	+ ¾
Ferro Enam	2	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ¼
Fid P Fire I.1.60a	*2	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	+ ⅛
Firest T&R 1½g	18	43	42⅛	42½	— ¼
First Nat Strs 2½	8	38	37½	37½	— ½
Flintkote ½g	14	21	20⅛	20⅞	— ⅛
Flintkote pf4½ †	50	108½	107¾	108½	+2½
Florsh Sh A 1½g	2	26	25¾	26	
Follansbee Stl	28	9½	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
FollansbeeStl pf	†120	50	49¾	49¾	+ ¾
Food Fair Strs (1)	1	13	13	13	+ ⅛
Foster Wheeler	4	17¾	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
Fost Wb pf 1½ †	60	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ¼
Francisco Sugar	4	11⅞	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
Freeport Sulph (2)	6	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	— ⅛
Fruehauf Tra 1.40	1	29¾	29¾	29¾	— ¼
Fruehauf T pf 5	†160	107¾	107⅛	107¾	
G					
Gair (Robert) ¼e	46	3½	3⅜	3½	
Gamewell Co 1g †	20	29½	29½	29½	
Gar Wood Ind ¼g	13	5⅞	5⅛	5⅞	
Gaylord Cont ¼a	1	14	14	14	+ ⅛
Gen Am Inv .40e	10	10½	10½	10½	
Gen Am Trans 1g	9	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	— ¼
Gen Baking .45g	*16	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
Gen Baking pf 8	†100	143½	143½	143½	
Gen Bronze .30g	4	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
Gen Cable	7	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
Gen Cable A	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ¼
Gen Cb pf 5¼k	†*90	94⅛	94½	94½	+ ¼
Gen Cigar 1	10	30	30	30	+ ½
Gen Cigar pf 7 †	20	138	138	138	+ ⅛
Gen Elec (1.40)	78	39⅛	38¾	39	— ⅛
Gen Foods 1.20g	12	44⅛	43½	43½	— ¼
Gen Fds pf4½ †	30	114¼	114¼	114¼	+ ¼
Gen G & El A	10	1⅞	1¾	1¾	
Gen Mills (4)	3	97½	97½	97½	
Gen Motors (1g)	43	56	55⅝	55⅝	— ⅛
Gen Motors pf (5)	1	130¾	130¾	130¾	
Gen Out Advert	7	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
Gen Out Ad A (3e)	9	29¼	28⅛	28½	+1½
Gen Prec Eq ¼g	7	22⅞	22¾	22¾	— ¼

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Gen Print Ink .20g	9	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
Gen Pub Service	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Gen Ry Signal ½g	2	23¾	23¾	23¾	
Gen Ry Sig pf6 †	50	112½	112½	112½	+1
Gen Real&Util	5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Gen Refract .60g	19	22⅞	22½	22⅞	+ ⅛
Gen Shoe ¾g	5	15	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
Gen S C pf 4½k	†310	90	89½	89½	— ½
Gen T & Rub ½g	1	24⅞	24⅞	24½	— ½
Gillette Saf R ¼g	16	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
Gillette S R pf 5	1	72½	72¼	72½	+ ⅛
Gimbel Bros (.15g)	13	12¾	12¼	12¼	— ⅜
Glidden Co (.60g)	9	22¼	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
Gobel (Adolf)	24	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
Goebel Brew (.20)	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
Goodrich (BF) ½g	19	42⅛	41½	41½	—1
Goodrich pf (5)	7	101	100½	100½	— ½
Goodyear Tire 1½g	32	41⅛	40⅝	40⅝	—1
Grand Union	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
Goodyear T&R pf 5	1	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	— ⅛
Goth Hosiery (¼e)	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
Graham-Paige Mot	15	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	
Granby Con M .60	2	5⅞	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
Granite C S 1⅞g	3	13	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
Grant (WT) 1.40	2	36¼	36¼	36¼	+ ¼
Grant (WT) pf (1)	1	26	26	26	
Gt Nor Ir Ore ct 2e	2	17½	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
Gt Nor Ry pf 1g	41	32	31½	31¾	— ⅛
Gt West Sug 1½g	2	26⅛	26½	26⅜	+ ⅛
Gt West S pf 7	†110	150¾	150	150	— ½
Green (H L) (2a)	5	48¾	48¾	48¾	+ ¼
Greyhound Corp (1)	12	19¼	19	19	— ⅛
Greyhound pf (.55)	9	13	12¾	13	+ ⅛
Grum Air En 1g	18	16⅛	16⅛	16¼	— ⅛
Guantan Sugar	6	4⅛	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
Guantan Sug pf †	10	145	145	145	—1⅛
Gulf Mob & Ohio	6	9	8½	8½	— ½
Gulf Mob&Ohio pf	6	40¼	39	39	—1¼
H					
Hack Water (1½)	1	28	28	28	+ ⅞
Hall Print (1)	6	18¼	17	17	—
Hamil Watch .40g	2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅜
Herb-Walker ½g	10	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
Hat Cp Am A ¼g	1	7	7	7	+ ⅛
Hayes Indust .15g	1	9	9	9	
Hayes Mfg	12	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
Hazel-AtlasGl 5	†130	109½	108½	108½	— ½
Hercules Motors 1	13	17¼	17	17	+ ⅛
Hercules P pf 6 †	10	136	136	136	+1
Hershey Choc (3)	3	71	71	71	
Hires (CE) (1.20)	2	24½	24½	24½	+ ¼
Holland Furn (2)	1	39½	39½	39½	—1
Hollander&Son ¾g	5	16⅞	16½	16½	
Holly Sugar (1)	*2	15⅞	15¾	15¾	
Homestake Mining	44	39⅝	38½	38⅝	— ¼
Houd-Hersh B ½g	3	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
Houston Oil	76	9¼	8¾	8¾	— ⅜
Howe Sound (3)	4	37¼	37	37	
Hudson & Man	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
Hudson & Man pf	2	9½	9½	9½	+ ¼
Hudson Bay (h2)	7	27¼	26¾	27	+ ¼
Hudson Motor	26	11⅜	11	11	— ⅜
Hupp Motor	1	2	1⅞	1⅞	
I					
Illinois Central	27	15¼	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅝
Ill Cent LL (4) †	10	47	47	47	— ½
Ill Central pf	5	31⅜	30½	30½	— ¾
Indpls P&L .90g	4	19	18⅞	18¾	— ⅛
Indus Rayon (2)	2	43	42¾	43	+ ⅛
Inger-Rand (3g)	6	96¼	96	96¼	+ ¼
Inland Steel (2g)	3	77½	77	77½	— ½
Inspirat C Cop ½g	16	14¼	13¾	13¾	— ½
Insuranshr ct (.20)	4	8½	8½	8½	
Interchem Cp 1.60	2	37⅞	37¾	37⅞	+ ⅜
Intercon Rubber 1e	6	8⅛	8	8⅛	
Interlake Iron ½e	179	9¾	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
Int Bus Mach (6a)	3	174¾	174	174¾	— ½
Int Harvester (2)	9	74½	74	74¼	
Int Harv pf (7)	†340	174¾	174	174	—1¼
Int Hydro-Elec A	3	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	
Int Miner&Ch ½g	42	18¾	18¼	18½	+ ⅜
Int Mining	16	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
Int Nick Can (2)	80	34½	34	34	+ ⅛
Int Nick C pf 7 †	10	138	138	138	July14
Int Paper	45	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅝
Int Pap pf (5)		62¼	62¾	61¾	—
Int Ry Cen Am	4	10¾	10½	10½	— ⅛
Int Ry pf 1¼k †	30	70¾	70¾	70¾	— ¼
Int Salt (1g)	1	40¾	40¾	40¾	— ¾
Int Shoe (1.80)	4	38¼	38	38¼	+ ¼
Int Silver 1½g	4	47¾	47	47	—1
Int Tel & Tel	87	15⅛	14¾	14¾	— ½
Int T & T for ct	2	15	15	15	— ⅛
Intertype Corp ½g	2	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
Island Crk Coal 1g	3	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	+ ⅜
J					
Jarvis (WB) (.60g)	2	16	15½	15½	— ½
Jewel Tea (1)	1	34	34	34	
Johns-Manville 1g	5	86	86	86	
Jones&L Stl 1½g	40	26⅛	25¾	25¾	— ½
Jones&L St pf A 5	1	63½	63½	63½	— ½
Jones&L St pf B 5	2	80	80	80	— ½
K					
Kalam St&F (.60)	3	18	18	18	— ¼
Kan City South	1	9	9	9	— ⅛
Kelsey-Hay A 1½	3	23⅛	23¼	23¼	+ ¼
Kelsey-H B 1⅛g	2	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	
Kendall Co pf 6a †	20	110	109¾	109¾	+1¼
Kennecott Cop 1g	103	34⅜	34⅛	34¼	— ¼
Keystone S&W ½g	3	20¼	20	20	
Kimberly-Clark (1)	2	34	34	34	+1
Kinney (GR) Co	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
Kresge (SS) (½g)	9	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	+ ⅛
Kress (SH) (1.60)	1	31¼	31¼	31¼	+ ¼
Kroger Grocery (2)	7	31⅝	31¼	31½	— ⅜
L					
Laclede Gas pf †	50	68¾	68½	68½	— ½
Lambert Co (1½)	4	28	28	28	
Lane Bryant (1)	2	19½	19½	19½	
Lehigh Port C 1½	15	27	26¼	27	+ ½
Lehigh Val Coal pf	10	18⅝	18	18¼	— ⅜
Lehigh Val RR	9	7⅛	7	7	— ½
Lehman Corp 1a	6	31¾	31½	31½	
Lehn & Fink .70g	2	21	21	21	
Lerner Stores (2)	1	35	35	35	
Lib-O-F Glass ½g	7	43⅜	43	43	— ¼
Libby McN&L .45g	114	8⅛	8	8	
Liggett&Myers (3)	5	71	70	71	+1
Liggett&My B (3)	5	73½	72¾	73½	+ ⅜
Lima Locomo 1g	2	40	40	40	— ⅝
Link-Belt (2)	1	41	41	41	
Lion Oil Ref (1)	4	20¼	20⅛	20¼	
Liquid Carbonic 1a	3	20	19¾	20	—1
Lockheed Airc (1g)	13	21½	20¾	20¾	— ½
Loew's Inc 2a	6	63⅛	62¾	62¾	— ½
Lone Star Cem (3)	7	51¼	50⅞	51	
Long-Bell Lbr A	37	10⅞	10⅛	10½	+ ⅛
Loose-Wil Biscuit 1	*1	26¾	26¾	26¾	
Lorillard P ½g	8	21	20¾	21	+ ¼
M					
MacA&Forb 1.30g	2	27⅛	27	27	
Mack Trucks (1g)	6	36½	36¼	36¼	— ⅛
Macy (R H) (2)	25	30⅛	29¾	29¾	— ⅞
Magma Copper ¾g	8	20⅛	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
Manati Sugar	9	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
Mandel Bros (½g)	1	10½	10½	10½	+ ¼
Manhattan Shirt (1)	1	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅛
Maracaibo Oil Ex	40	4¼	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅜
Mar Midland .16g	99	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅜
MarktStRy pr pf †	54	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	
Marshall Field .80	12	17	16½	16½	— ½
Martin (GL) 1½g	4	20¾	20½	20½	— ¼
Martin-Parry	4	6⅜	6½	6½	— ¼
Masonite Corp 1a	1	42¾	42¾	42¾	
Master El (.70g)	1	31½	31½	31½	+ ½
Mathieson Alk ½g	21	25⅛	24¾	25	+ ½
Math Alk pf 7 †	10	174	174	174	+5¼
May Dept Strs (3)	1	56¾	56¾	56¾	
Maytag Co	1	6½	6½	6½	
McCall Corp 1.40	*8	18⅛	18	18	+ ⅛
McCrory Stores 1	2	16¼	16¼	16¼	
McGraw Elec (1)	3	28½	28½	28½	+ ⅛
McGraw-Hill .35g	5	15¼	14⅞	15	— ¼
McIntyre P h2.22a	7	46⅛	46¼	46¼	— ¼
McKess & Rob (1)	12	24⅛	24	24⅛	
Mead Corp .30g	4	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
Mead Corp pf 6 †	10	86	86	86	+
McLellan St .40g	6	11¼	11⅛	11¼	+ ⅛
Melville Shoe (2)	2	34½	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅜
Mengel Co (¼e)	9	12¼	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅜
Mengel 5pf 2½ †	80	41⅜	41	41	
Mesta Mach 1⅞g	4	33¼	33	33¼	+ ¼
Miami Copper ¼g	13	8½	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
Mid-Cont Pet .40g	13	26⅛	25¾	25¾	— ⅜
Midland Stl P 1g	6	30⅞	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅜
Midl Stl P 1pf8 †	10	125	125	125	+1
Minn-Honey Reg 2	2	72	71¼	72	— ⅛
Minn-Moline	8	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
Minn-Mo pf 3¼k	1	97½	97½	97½	+ ½
Mission Corp .85e	11	24	23⅛	23¾	— ⅛
Mo-Kan-Texas	10	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
Mo-Kan-Texas pf	7	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
Mohawk Carpet (2)	1	28	28	28	— ⅛
Monsanto Chem (2)	1	90½	90½	90½	
Montgom Ward (2)	11	49⅛	48⅛	48⅛	—1½
Morris & Essex †	740	24	23⅛	23⅞	+ ⅛
Motor Products ½g	5	16⅛	16	16	— ⅜
Motor Wheel (.40g)	1	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅛
Mueller Brass .80g	3	27⅛	27½	27⅛	— ⅛
Mullins Mfg B	1	6	6	6	— ⅛
Murray Corp ¼g	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
N					
Nash-Kelvinator ¼g	38	13¾	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
Nash C&StL 1g †	50	38½	38	38	— ¼
Nat Acme (1g)	4	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Wednsdy	53.3	Prev. day	53.1
Mo. ago	50.5	Yr. ago	37.2
1943 high	53.1	1943 low	41.7

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Nat Auto Fib	6	10⅞	10½	10½	— ½
Nat Auto F pf .60	15	12⅛	12	12	— ⅛
Nat Aviation ¼g	5	13	12½	12½	— ⅝
Nat Biscuit 1.20	27	22⅞	22¾	22¾	
Nat Can	14	9⅛	9	9	— ⅜
Nat Cash Reg (1)	6	28¼	28⅛	28¼	+ ⅛
Nat Cylinder G .80	5	14	13½	13½	— ½
Nat Dairy Prod .80	64	21¼	20¾	21	+ ⅜
Nat Dept Strs ½)	8	13⅛	13	13	— ¼
Nat Distillers (2)	13	34⅜	33⅞	34⅛	+ ¼
Nat En & Stpg ⅞g	1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
Nat Gypsum ¼e	17	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
Nat Gyps pf4½	†110	86¾	86	86	
Nat Lead (½)	32	18⅜	18	18	— ⅜
Nat Lead pfA7 †	60	176½	176½	176½	—1½
Nat Lead pfB6 †	20	145¾	149	149	— ¾
NatMal&StlC ½g	25	21⅞	21¼	21½	+ ⅜
Nat Pow & Lt	38	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
Natl Steel (3)	6	64½	63½	63½	—1
Nat Supply	12	14½	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅜
Nat Sup 6pf 6 †	10	81	81	81	—1
Nat S5½pf5½†	80	76	76	76	— ½
Nat Sup $2pf ½k	5	27¼	27⅛	27¼	+ ¼
Nat Tea	2	6½	6¼	6¼	— ⅜
Natomas Co (1)	26	10	9⅝	9⅝	
Nehi Corp ¾g	71	19⅛	17⅞	17¾	—1⅜
Newberry JJ 2.40	2	55⅝	55⅜	55⅝	+ ⅛
Nemont Min ¾g	3	34	33½	33½	— ¾
Newport Ind .40g	8	16¼	15¾	15¾	— ⅝
NewptNewsShip 1g	9	17½	17¾	17¾	— ¼
NY Air Brake (1g)	5	41	40¾	41	+1
NY Cent RR 1½g	57	18¾	18⅛	18⅛	— ½
NY Chi&StL	9	25⅞	24½	24½	—1½
NY Chi&StL pf	6	72½	70	70½	—2⅛
NYC-Omnibus1½g	3	23⅞	23⅛	23¾	+ ⅜
NY Dock	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
NY & Harlem 5 †	90	119	119	119	
NY NH&H	26	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
NY Lack&W †	90	50½	50	50	
NY NH&H pf	19	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
NY Shipbuild 1½g	3	21¼	20⅞	20⅞	— ¼
Noblitt-Sparks 1g	1	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	— ⅞
Norf&Westn 10 †	20	191½	190½	191½	+ ¾
No Am Avia (1e)	15	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
North Am Co .67f	107	16⅞	16½	16½	— ¼
Northern Pac 1g	47	17	16¼	16½	— ½
Nor St Pr pf5 †	10	116½	116¼	116¼	July14
Northwest Airl ½e	5	21½	21¼	21½	+ ¼
NorwalkT&R .20g	35	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
Norw Pharm .30g	2	11½	11½	11½	
O					
Ohil Oil (¼g)	240	20⅜	19	19⅞	+ ⅜
Oliver Farm Eq 1g	1	49	49	49	— ⅝
Omnibus Corp	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
Omnibus C pf 8 †	10	91	91	91	— ⅝
Oppenheim C .80g	9	9¼	8¾	9¼	+ ¼
Otis Elevator .40g	5	20½	20¼	20¼	
Owens-Ill Glass 2	2	63¾	63¾	63¾	— ⅛
P					
Pac Coast †	10	11	11	11	— ¾
Pac Coast 1pf †	80	49	48	48	— ½
Pac Coast 2pf †	30	22½	22	22	— ¾
Pac Gas&Elec (2)	15	29¾	29¼	29¾	+ ⅜
Pac Lighting (3)	1	44¼	44¼	44¼	+1
Pac Mills (1g)	2	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+ ½
Pac T&T pf6	†130	154½	153¾	154½	+ ½
Pac Tin Cons	36	5⅝	5½	5½	
Pac West Oil ½e	16	17½	17⅛	17¼	+ ¼
Packard Mot .10g	32	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	— ⅛
Pan Am Airwaysle	84	39⅝	38⅝	39⅛	+ ⅛
Pan Am Petrol	3	10¾	10¾	10¾	+ ⅜
PanhEPLpf5.60	†110	111½	110⅝	111½	+ ¾
Panh P&R (.10g)	38	3¾	3½	3½	— ¼
ParaffineClpf 4 †	2	43¾	43½	43½	+ ½
Param Pict 1.20	70	29⅞	29	29	—1
Park Utah Con M	28	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
Parke Davis .90g	13	31⅜	31	31⅛	— ⅛
Parker Rust-P ¾g	2	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	— ⅛
Parmelee Transport	3	6	6	6	
Patino Mines (2g)	7	25½	25¼	25½	
Penick&Ford 1½g	1	56½	56½	56½	— ⅞
Penney (JC) 3	6	99⅛	98½	98½	+ ½
Penn Cent Airl	13	18⅝	18¼	18¼	— ⅜
Penn Coal&Coke	3	7¾	7¾	7¾	
Pen-D C pfA1¼k	6	44	43	43¼	— ¼
Penn Gl Sand (1)	1	17	17	17	
Penn RR (1g)	54	30⅞	30⅜	30⅜	— ⅛
Peoples Drug .65g	2	24½	24½	24½	+ ¼
Peo G&L&C (4)	3	61	61	61	— ½
Peoria & East	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
Pepsi-Cola (1g)	106	54¼	52⅜	52½	— ⅝
Pere Marquette	2	15	15	15	
Pere Marq pf	2	40	38½	38½	—1½
Pere Marq pr pf	3	57½	57	57	— ⅞
Petrol Corp .20g	54	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
Pfeiffer Brew ½g	1	8	8	8	— ¼
Phelps Dodge 1.60	63	27	26⅛	26⅛	— ¾
Phila Co 6pf 3	†350	49⅛	48½	49⅛	+ ⅜
Phila El Co wd	53	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	
Philco Corp .35g	11	24¾	24	24	— ⅞
Philip Morris 3a	3	90	90	90	
Philip M pf4¼	†*31	110½	110	110½	+ ½
Phillips Pet (2)	35	49⅝	48⅞	48⅞	— ⅝
Pillsbury Flour (1)	3	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
Pitt&West Va	4	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
Pittsburgh Coal	12	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
Pitts Coal pf 1k	3	50½	49⅞	50½	+1
Pitt Coke&I ½e	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
Pitt Forgings ½g	11	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
Pitt Scr&B .20g	10	6	6	6	
Pitt Steel	3	9½	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
Pitt St 5pf	†170	49	48½	48½	— ½
PittS prpf8¼k †	10	70¼	70¼	70¼	+ ¼
Pittston Co	4	5	4¾	5	+ ⅞
Plymouth Oil ½g	15	21⅜	20¾	21¼	+ ½
Poor & Co B	8	12	11¾	11¾	— ¼
Postal Tel pf	6	18¾	18½	18½	+ ¼
Pressed St Car¾g	16	12½	12	12	— ¾
Procter&Gam (2)	7	56	55¾	55¾	— ¼
Procter&G pf5 †	10	122¾	122¾	122¾	+1¼
Pub Svc NJ ½g	18	17	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅜
Pub Svc NJ wd	1780	16½	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅜
Pub S NJ8pf8	†170	129⅞	128⅞	129⅞	+1⅛
Pub S NJ 7pf 7	†220	112⅞	111½	111¾	—1
Pub S NJ 6pf 6	†250	105¾	104⅞	104⅞	+ ⅝
Pub S NJ5pf5	†400	93	92	92¾	+1¼
Pullman (1g)	21	39½	38¾	38¾	[illegible]
Pure Oil (¼e)	109	19¼	18⅝	18¾	
Pure Oil 5pf (5)	5	105	104½	104¾	— ¼
Purity Bak (½g)	4	22	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
Quaker Sta Oil (1)	2	14⅜	14¼	14¼	— ¼
R					
Radio C of A .20g	94	11⅜	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
Radio pf (3½)	3	70	69⅞	70	— ⅛
Radio-Keith-Orph	129	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅜
Radio-K-O pf2k	†120	99⅛	96½	96½	—3½
RR S III C Stk	†170	11	10⅝	10¾	— ¼
Raybestos-M ¾g	1	28¾	28¾	28¾	
Rayonier Inc ½g	4	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	
Rayonier I pf (2)	1	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	+ ⅛
Reis R&Co 1pf	†120	74¾	71	74¾	+4
Reming Rand ¾g	7	19	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
Rem R pfww 4½	3	79½	79½	79½	+1
Reliable Stores ½	1	11	11	11	
Reo Motors	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
Repub Steel (½g)	115	20½	19¾	19¾	— ⅝
R & Saratoga 8 †	60	53	53	53	+1
Rep Stl cvpf 6	†150	100	100	100	
Revere Cop & Br	8	9¼	9	9	— ⅛
Reynolds Met ½e	11	13¼	12¾	12¾	— ⅜
Reyn M pf 5½ †	50	90¾	90¼	90¾	+ ¾
Reynolds Spr ¼g	4	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
Reynolds T B 1.40	12	32¼	32	32	
Richfield Oil (½e)	40	11¾	11¼	11½	+ ¼
Ritter Co (½g)	1	15	15	15	+ ¼
Ruberoid (.30g)	2	27½	27½	27½	
Rustless I&S (.60)	5	17½	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
S					
Safeway Stores (3)	6	45¾	45½	45½	— ¼
Safe St 5pf 5	†27	111½	111	111	— ½
St Joseph Lead 1g	7	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅛
St L-San Fran pf	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
Savage Arms ½g	14	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
Schenley Distil 1g	17	36⅞	36⅛	36⅛	— ¼
Seaboard Air Line	10	1	1	1	
Seab Air Line pf	2	2½	2½	2½	
Seaboard Oil (1)	4	25⅛	25	25	— ½
Sears Roebuck (3)	18	85⅛	83½	83½	—1½
Servel Inc (1)	1	17	17	17	+ ⅛
Sharon Stl Cp ½g	5	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
Sharon St pf 5 †	20	71	71	71	— ⅞
Sharp&Dohme ¼g	4	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅜
Shattuck (FG) .40	3	10½	10¼	10½	— ¼
ShellUnionOil .40g	10	29	28½	28½	— ⅜
Sil King Coal .30g	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
Simmons Co (¼g)	2	26⅝	26½	26⅝	— ⅜
Simms Petrol	4	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
Sinclair Oil ½)	*182	13¼	12⅝	12¾	— ¼
Skelly Oil ¾g	6	42¾	42	42¾	+1
Sloss-Shef S 3g	†340	118	116¾	118	+1½
Smith (AO) Cp ½g	19	38	37	37	+ ⅜
Smith & Cor Ty 2	1	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅝
Socony-Vacuum ½	270	15¼	14⅞	15	
So Am G&P (.10g)	16	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
So P RicoSug 1½g	11	29⅜	29¼	29¼	+ ¼
S'east Gyh L 1½a	4	26	25¾	25¾	— ¼
Sou Cal Edis 1½	6	24¾	24½	24⅝	
Sou Nat Gas (1)	3	14¼	14	14	— ⅜

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Southern Pacific 1e	85	29⅛	27⅞	27⅞	—1⅛
Southern Ry (2g)	58	27⅞	26¾	26½	—1
South Ry pf 3¾g	10	46¾	46½	46½	— ½
Sou Ry M&O 4 †	10	58	58	58	+1
SparksWithing¼g	6	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
Spencer Kell (.80g)	3	30¼	30	30¼	— ¾
Sperry Corp 1½e	21	30⅛	29¼	29¼	— ⅜
Spicer Mfg 2¼g	2	44	44	44	
Spiegel Inc	18	6½	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
Spiegel pf 4½	†200	51	50½	51	+ ⅞
Square D Co 1g	5	41¾	41½	41½	— ½
SquareDCo pf5 †	20	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜	
Stand Brands .10g	91	7⅛	7½	7½	
Stand Gas & El	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Std G&E $4 pf	4	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
Std G&E $6 pr pf	6	27½	27	27	— ⅜
Std G&E $7 pr pf	15	33⅜	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅝
Stand Oil Cal .85g	27	39⅞	39½	39½	— ⅜
Stand Oil Ind (1)	32	38½	38	38	— ¾
Stand Oil NJ 1a	56	59	58⅝	58⅝	— ⅝
Stand Oil Ohio 1½	2	44⅞	44½	44⅞	+ ⅜
Std Stl Sprg	11	8⅛	8¼	8¼	— ¼
Starrett LS 1¾g	1	29⅝	29¼	29¼	—1
Sterling Drug 1½g	7	61¾	61½	61½	— ¼
Stewart Warn ½	11	13¾	13½	13½	— ¼
Stokely Bros	27	13⅛	13	13	
Stone&Webster¼e	28	10¼	9¾	9¾	— ½
Studebaker Cp ¼g	21	12½	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
Sun Oil (1)	2	55½	54½	54½	—1
Sunshine Mng ¼g	3	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
Superheater (1)	2	20⅝	20½	20½	— ½
Superior Oil .05e	145	4	3¾	3⅞	
SunO pf A 4½ †	10	128	128	128	+3⅛
Sup Oil Cal ½g	2	79½	79½	79½	— ¼
Superior Stl 1.20	24	31½	30⅛	31	+ ⅝
Sutherland P1.20	1	31¾	30¾	31¾	
Sweets Co Am	2	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅜
Swift & Co 1.20a	9	26⅞	26½	26⅛	— ¼
Swift Intl (2)	3	34⅛	34½	34½	
Sylvan El Prod ½g	23	34⅛	33½	33¾	— ¾
Syming-Gould ¼g	15	7⅛	7⅛	7½	
T					
Telautograph	2	4⅛	4½	4½	— ¼
Tenn Corp ½g	1	12⅛	12¼	12¼	— ⅜
Texas & Pac Ry 1e	4	27⅝	26½	26½	—1½
Texas Co 2	21	53⅛	52¾	53¾	— ⅜
Texas Gulf P .20g	24	6⅛	6½	6½	— ⅛
Texas Gulf Sulph 2	5	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	
Tex Pac C&O .40	40	17⅛	17	17	— ½
Tex Pac L Tr .10e	25	13¼	12⅞	12⅞	— ½
Thatcher Mfg	6	10⅛	10	10	— ½
That cv pf 3.60 †	60	45¾	45½	45½	— ¼
The Fair pf 5¼k †	50	84	82¼	84	+2
Thermoid Co .40	6	9¼	9	9	
Thermoid pf 3 †	70	47½	47¼	47¼	+ ¼
Third Ave Tran	1	7⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
Thompson Prod ½g	2	32⅛	32¼	32¼	— ¾
Thompson-Starrett	3	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
Thompson-Star pf	8	26	24	24	—1⅛
Tide Wat A Oil .60	43	15¾	15⅝	15½	— ¼
TideWat pf4½	†120	101¾	100¾	100¾	
Tim-D Axle 1¼g	3	30	29¾	29⅞	+ ⅛
Timken R Bear 1g	7	49⅛	49	49	— ¾
Transamerica (½)	*13	9	8⅞	9	
Trans & West Air	4	24⅜	24	24	— ¼
Transue & Will 1g	3	15¾	15½	15¾	+ ¼
Tri-Cont Corp	50	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Tri-Cont pf 6 †	10	89⅜	89⅜	89¾	— ¼
Truax-Traer C .40g	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
Twent C-Fox ½g	119	24¾	23⅞	24	+ ⅛
Twent C-F pf 1½	3	34	34	34	
T C RT pf3½k	†110	74⅜	74	74	— ½
Twin Coach ½e	3	11⅛	11	11	
U					
Underwood-Ell 1g	1	56	56	56	
Union Bag&Pap	26	11¼	11	11	— ¼
UnionCarbide 2¼g	39	85¾	85	85	— ½
Union Oil Cal (1)	28	22½	22	22	— ⅜
Union Pacific (6)	15	102½	101¾	101¾	— ¼
Union Pac pf 4	4	92	92	92	+ ¼
Union Tank Car 1g	1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
Unit Air Lines ½g	43	31⅜	30½	30½	—1
Unit Aircraft 1½g	26	36⅞	36⅛	36⅛	— ¾
Unit Airc pf 5	1	113¾	113¾	113¾	+ ¼
Unit Biscuit ½g	2	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	+ ⅜
Unit Corp	64	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
Unit Corp pf 1k	26	34⅜	33¼	33¼	—1¼
Unit Drug	41	14⅛	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
Unit Dyewood	2	8½	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
Unit Dye pf †	30	65½	65¼	65½	+ ½
Unit Elec Coal	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
Unit Fruit 1¾g	4	74½	74	74	— ½
Unit Gas Imp .20a	53	10	10	10	
Unit Gas ImEDist	141	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Unit Mer&Mfr 1a	1	25½	25½	25½	— ½
US & For Sec	7	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅜
US & For S pf6 †	60	97	96¾	97	+1½
US Freight ½g	2	17½	17½	17½	— ⅞
US Gypsum (2)	2	73	74	73	— ¼
US Indus Alco 1a	1	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	— ⅜
US Leather	8	6¾	6¼	6¾	+ ⅜
US Leather A ½g	28	18½	17¾	17¾	+ ⅛
US Lea pr pf 7 †	10	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	+ ⅛
US Lines	27	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
US Lines pf .70	2	9½	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
US Pipe&Fdry (2)	5	36¾	36½	36½	— ⅛
US Plywood 1.20	2	42¼	42¼	42¼	+ ½
US Real & Imp	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
US Rubber ½g	10	45⅛	44⅛	44⅛	—1⅛
US Rubber 1 pf 6g	3	125	123½	123½	—1½
U S Sm R&M 2½g	6	58	56⅝	58	+2
US Sm R&Mpf3½	3	70½	70½	70½	+ ⅛
US Steel	144	59⅛	58	58⅛	— ⅝
US Steel pf 7	4	123½	122¾	123½	+ ¾
US Tobacco (.60g) 1	21	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
US Tob pf 1¾ †	30	47½	47½	47½	+ ½
Utd Stockyds .15e	8	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
Utd Stores A	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
Univ-Cy Stl .55g	3	19¼	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅝
Univ Leaf Tob 4	†*10	74	74	74	—1
Univ L Tob pf8 †	10	160	160	160	July14
Univ Lab	6	5¾	5½	5⅝	
Univ Lab pf2½ †	50	40	38½	40	+2
V					
Van Norm M Tl½g	13	11½	10¾	11½	+ ¾
Van Raalte (1g)	2	36½	36½	36½	
Vanadium Cp (½g)	59	25⅜	24⅜	24½	— ¼
Vick Chem (2)	1	43½	43½	43½	+ ¼
Vic Chem Wks ½g	1	24½	24½	24½	
Va Caro Chem	14	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
Va-C Chem 6pf5e	5	67¾	66¾	66¾	— ¼
Va Iron C&C pf †	60	34	34	34	+1
Virgin Ry pf 1½	*4	33½	33¼	33¼	+ ⅛
Vulcan Det pf 7	†20	148	147¾	148	+1¾
W					
Wabash RR pf4½g	2	33½	33¼	33½	+ ¼
Waldorf Sys (1)	2	11	11	11	+ ⅛
Walgreen Co 1.60	4	28⅛	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅛
Walgreen pfww4½	1	108	108	108	— ⅛
Walker H G&W h4	4	48⅛	47⅞	47⅞	— ½
Walker H G&W pfh1	4	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	— ½
Walworth Co .30g	10	8½	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
Ward Baking A	3	12	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
Warner Bros Pict	117	15¾	15¼	15⅜	— ⅛
Warren Fdy&P ½g	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	+ ¼
Wash Gas Lt 1½	2	22½	22½	22½	+ ⅜
Wayne Pump (2)	3	25¾	25⅛	25½	— ¼
Webster Eisenlohr	1	7½	7½	7½	
Wesson O&S ¾g	6	25¼	24¾	24¾	— ¼
Wesson O&S pf 4	3	77	77	77	+ ½
West Ind Sug ½e	23	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
West Pen E A7 †	80	80½	80½	80½	
West P El 7pf7 †	10	96½	96½	96½	+ ¼
West P El 6pf6 †	20	84½	84½	84½	—
West P P pf4½	†170	115¼	114¾	114¾	+1¾
W Va Pulp&P .45g	2	15¾	15¾	15⅝	+ ⅛
West Auto Sup 1	4	27½	27	27¼	+ ¼
West Maryland	4	5⅛	5	5⅛	
West Maryland 2pf	2	10⅞	10	10	— ¾
West Union Tel 1g	60	40¼	39⅛	39⅜	— ⅜
Westing Air Br ½g	14	24	23⅞	23⅞	+ ⅛
West El & Mfg 2g	13	98⅛	96¼	96¼	—1¾
West E&M pf2g †	40	129	129	129	—2
Westvaco Chl 1.40	2	27	26⅞	27	
West Ch pf 4½ †	30	110¼	110	110	
Wheeling Steel ½g	15	24¼	23⅞	23⅞	— ½
Wheel St pr pf5 †	30	71½	70	70	—1½
White Motor ½g	40	21⅛	20¾	20¾	— ⅛
White Rk M Sp	20	8¼	8	8	— ¼
White Sew Mach	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Wh SM pr pf2	1	25	25	25	
Wilcox Oil & Gas	88	6⅛	5⅞	6	+ ¼
Willys-Overland	57	8⅞	8¾	8¾	— ¼
Willys-Overland pf	14	14½	14¼	14¼	— ⅜
Wilson & Co	36	8	7¾	8	+ ⅛
Wilson $6 pf 4½k	3	78	77⅞	77⅞	+ ⅛
Willson-Jones ¾g	13	11	10½	11	+ ¼
Woodward Iron ½g	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	
Woolw'h FW 1.60	18	41⅛	40⅞	41	
Worthington P&M	16	22⅜	21⅞	22	— ¼
WP&M pr pf 4½	1	52¼	52¼	52¼	— ⅜
Wright Aero 8e †	10	97	97	97	+1
Yellow Tr&C ½g	62	18⅛	18	18	— ⅛
Yellow Tr pf7 †	50	126¾	126¾	126¾	—1¼
Young Spg&W 1g	7	16	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅜
Youngst Sh&T 1g	32	41¼	40	40¼	— ⅜
Yn S&T pf 5½	†100	96¼	96	96	
Youngst Stl Dr ½g	3	15¾	15½	15½	— ¼
Y					
Zenith Radio 1g	4	37⅜	36½	36½	—1
Zonite Prods .10g	35	4½	4½	4½	

Stocks Mixed; Profit Taking Halts Rally

NEW YORK, July 15 (AP)—Scattered favorites struggled successfully against profit taking in today's stock market and new highs were well distributed, but many leaders slipped into the losing ranks without being subjected to much pressure.

The news of the war and business generally continued on the side of bullish contingents, although the lengthy swing to average peaks in nearly four years inspired the trimming of accounts here and there on the idea that a fair-sized correction might be in the offing.

Considerable encouragement was derived from the fact that dealings dwindled on the stemming of the advance. Transfers were in the neighborhood of 1,200,000 shares compared with 1,678,000 yesterday which were the largest in two months.

The list exhibited moderate hesitancy at the start. Early gains running to a point or so subsequently were reduced or changed to declines and trends were pretty well jumbled in the closing hour.

U. S. Steel went into the "new high" class by a nose and was accompanied by Chrysler, American Telephone, Western Union, Ohio Oil and Allied Chemical.

In front most of the day were Santa Fe, Curtis Publishing, Pure Oil, Pepsi-Cola, Westinghouse and American Can.

Losers included General Motors, N. Y. Central, Southern Railway, du Pont, Dow Chemical, Douglas Aircraft, J. I. Case, Montgomery Ward, U. S. Rubber, Nehi Corp., Coca-Cola and Phelps Dodge.

Utility Bonds Active

Utility loans were more active in today's bond market with some leaders of yesterday's rise off moderately as a result of profit-selling.

Higher near the final hour were American Water Works 6s, Empire Gas & Fuel 3½s, Bell Telephone of Pennsylvania 5s, Consolidated Edison 3½s, and Consumers Power.

On the offside where most bonds of the Missouri Pacific, Boston & Maine 4½s, Louisville & Nashville 4½s, Morris & Essex 3½s and South Pacific 4½s.

Fractionally higher were Central Pacific first 4s, Nickel Plate 5½s, Wabash 4s and Wheeling Steel 3½s.

Business in U. S. governments and foreign loans was small and prices narrow.

Newspapers Ordered To Hold Print Stocks To 50-Day Supply

WASHINGTON, July 15 (AP)—Newspapers were ordered by the War Production Board to pull in their belts today on use of newsprint, order only what they consume and keep on hand only a 50-day supply.

The instructions apply to orders issued for August delivery and henceforth.

The 50-day inventory limit was fixed for the 26 states north of North Carolina and east of the Rocky Mountains—an area using about 80 per cent of the print paper consumed in the entire nation. In the other 22 states, the current 75-day inventory limit will be maintained because they are considered more remote from the sources of supply.

Beginning Aug. 1 publishers may not accept delivery of print paper in any one month in excess of one-third of their quarterly quota. Smaller newspapers who receive only a fraction of a carload a month may increase their deliveries to a full carload, however.

H. M. Bitner, director of WPB's printing and publishing division, said the idea was to prevent publishers from ordering more paper than they actually require.

$22,111,000 Arkansas Road Bonds Offered

NEW YORK, July 15 (AP)—An issue of $22,111,000 State of Arkansas 3¼ and 3 per cent highway refunding bonds of 1941 was offered today by a syndicate headed by Halsey, Stuart & Co.

The offering represented part of an issue originally purchased by the Reconstruction Finance Corp. and most of which was acquired recently by the investment interests from the RFC.

It consists of $14,315,000 of 3¼ per cent serial bonds, due in varying amounts on April 1, 1946-1969, priced to yield 1.20 to 2.80 per cent; $2,571,000 of 3s priced to yield 2.75 to 2.77 per cent, and $5,225,000 of 3¼ per cent optional bonds priced to yield 0.75 to 3¼ per cent.

Boston Stocks

July 15

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
2.00	Bos Edison	31⅝	31⅜	31½	31⅝
5.00	Bos Elevated	67⅛	67	67	67¾
1.20a	Bos-Her-Trav	18¼	18¼	18¼	18⅛
..	B&M pr pf	28	28	28	28½
4.50	E Gas & F pr pf	56	56	56	56
..	East Mass A	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19½
1.00	Emplyrs Group	34	34	34	34½
.30a	Genrl Capitl	32.78	32.78	32.78	32.06
2.00a	Mergenthaler	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	50
..	Nat Service	9c	9c	9c	10c
2.75a	N E Tel & Tel	102⅝	101⅝	101⅝	102
..	North Butte	60c	58c	60c	61c
.60	Shawmut Assoc	12½	12½	12½	12½
1.20a	Torrington	35½	35½	35½	35½
3.00	Un Twist Drill	32	32	32	31½
2.50	Unit Shoe M	71⅛	70⅞	71	71⅛
1.50	Unit Shoe M pf	46⅛	46	46	46
..	Utah M & T	34c	30c	34c	30c

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid or payable in 1943, no regular rate. b Including extras. c Paid 1942 on account of accumulations. d Paid in 1942, no regular rate.

N. Y. S. E. Short Interest Declines

NEW YORK—The short interest as of the close of business on the June 30 settlement date, as compiled from information obtained by the New York Stock Exchange from its members and member firms, was 879,575 shares, compared with 980,047 shares on May 28, both totals excluding short positions carried in the odd-lot account of all odd-lot dealers. As of the June 14 settlement date, the total short interest in all odd-lot dealers' accounts was 32,630 shares, compared with 32,589 shares, on May 28.

Sales Practice Code to Avert Clothes Rationing Agreed Upon

WASHINGTON, July 15 (AP)—A wartime code of selling practices, aimed at discouraging excess buying and thus heading off the rationing of clothes, was laid down for textile dealers today by War Production Chief Donald M. Nelson.

The declaration of policy dooms for the duration all "scarcity" advertising and such remarks by store clerks as, "you had better buy several of these—we may not get any more."

Even the time-honored price comparison appeal—"our price $6.95, regularly $8.95"—must be eliminated from advertising unless the sale is a genuine clearance, and the word "sale" must be shunned. The only permitted price comparison is with the Government ceiling.

The code was worked out with representatives of large and small retailers by Arthur D. Whiteside, director of WPB's Office of Civilian Requirements.

"Broadest Step"

"This is the most important and broadest step in individual commercial self-regulation ever attempted in this country," Mr. Whiteside declared in telegrams to merchants' organizations.

The Government will not police stores for enforcement. Compliance is voluntary as long as the plan works. Mr. Whiteside's telegrams hinted at the alternative—government control of selling. He said he was certain retailers would successfully conserve civilian supplies by the program and thus "eliminate the necessity for stringent regulations."

The policy declaration starts with the flat statement, "The War Production Board has established the fact that there is an adequate supply of textiles to meet essential civilian needs." To assure equitable distribution of those supplies, it asks retailers to conform to the following rules:

1. The use of fear of scarcities as an appeal in promotion and selling efforts shall be eliminated.

2. Reference to quantities in production, except in the case of bona fide clearance sales, shall be eliminated.

Promotion Sales

3. Promotion featuring "sale" prices shall be limited to bona fide clearance sales of not more than the approximate volume and frequency of the past performance of the particular retailer.

4. It was "suggested" that advertising and sales promotion by newspaper, radio or other media could be diverted to: Item advertising of regular merchandise at regular prices; institutional advertising; conservation and care of goods; repair service departments; national and local war efforts.

5. Added attention shall be devoted to training, checking and supervising of sales force to eliminate the "scarce" appeal by salespeople; to end special commissions for multiple sales, and to learn and tell customers methods of conserving and taking care of merchandise sold.

The declaration was made effective immediately, except only for such sales or promotions as had been previously scheduled. The latter must be completed before Aug. 1, WPB said; and must be restricted to merchandise in stock or on order prior to today.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
2 3⅛s 49-46	106.13	106.13	106.13
10 1¾s 48	101.12	101.12	101.12
3 4¼s 52-47	113.16	113.16	113.16
3 2½s 54-52	104.20	104.20	104.20
8 2½s 69-64	100.17	100.17	100.17

New York City Bonds

53 3s 80	109¼	109	109⅛

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
85 Alleg 5s 49	99	98⅝	98¾
8 Alleg 5s 50	93	93	93
15 Alleg inc 5s 50	88	87⅝	88
5 Allis Ch 4s 52	108½	108½	108½
24 Am & F P 5s 2030	89¾	89⅜	89¾
6 Am I G C 5½s 49	104¼	104¼	104¼
5 Am Int 5½s 49	107	107	107
1 Am T & T 3¼s 66	109¾	109¾	109¾
17 Am T & T 3¼s 61	110¼	110	110
104 Am T & T 3s 56	116⅛	115⅞	116⅛
3 Am Tob 3s 62	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
11 Arm Del 4s 57	106⅝	106¼	106⅝
12 Arm Del 4s 55	106⅛	106	106
4 A T S F 4s 95	118¾	118¾	118¾
31 A C L 1st 4s 52	93½	93¼	93¼
38 A C L clt 4s 52	87½	87¼	87⅜
11 A C L 4½s 64	73¼	72¾	72¾
3 B&O 1st m 48	76	76	76
11 B&O 95 A	42¼	42⅛	42¼
3 B&O 95 C	47⅛	47½	47½
14 B&O 2000 D	42¼	42⅛	42¼
7 B&O 96 F	42⅝	42⅜	42⅜
41 B&O cv 60	33¼	32⅜	32¾
7 B&OPLEAWV 4s 51	64	64	64
7 B&O SW 50	58	57¾	57¾
5 B&O TC 4s 59	57¼	57¼	57¼
5 Bell Pa 5s 48 B	102⅝	102½	102⅝
3 Bell Pa 5s 60 C	132	132	132
5 Beth Stl 3½s 52	105¼	105¼	105¼
3 Beth Stl 3¼s 59	105⅜	105⅛	105⅜
10 Beth Stl 3s 60	102½	102½	102½
14 Bost Me 4½s 70	55⅞	55⅝	55⅝
1 Bost Me 4s 60	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛
1 Brk UG 5s 50	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞
6 Can N 5s 69 Jly	108	107⅞	108
27 Can P 4½s 60	100¼	100¼	100¼
6 Can P 4s perp	86⅜	86	86⅜
5 Celan 3½s 62	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
37 Cen G 5s 59 C	16⅝	16½	16½
21 Cen G cn 5s 5	44⅞	40½	40⅞
13 Cen G 1st 5s 45	89⅞	89	89
3 CenNYP 3¾s 62	107½	107½	107½
34 CenPac 5s 60	70	69⅞	69⅞
70 CenP 1st 4s 49	98¼	97⅞	98
37 CRRNJ 5s 87	36⅛	36	36⅛
1 Cer-td 5½s 48	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
3 C&O 3½s 96 D	108⅛	108	108
8 C&O 3½s 96 E	108½	108¼	108½
18 Chi&A 3s 49	27½	27½	27½
7 CB&Q5s 71 A	90⅜	91	91
7 CB&Q 4½s 77	82¾	82⅜	82¾
7 CB&Q g 4s 58	98⅝	98⅛	98¼
3 CB&Q 4s Ill 49	102¾	102⅝	102¾
3 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	100¼	100	100
13 C&EI inc 97	47	46⅛	47
3 CGW 4½s 2038	47⅞	47⅝	47⅞
12 CGW 4s 88	75⅛	75	75⅛
150 CMSPP 5s 75	41⅞	41	41
151 CMSPP 5s 2000	15	14¾	14⅞
14 CMSP4½s 89 C	67⅞	67¾	67⅞
4 CMSP g 4s 89	64⅞	64⅝	64⅝
35 C&NW 5s 87	64	64	64
3 C&NW 4¾s87	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝
32 C&NW 4¾s 49	12⅝	12½	12⅝
1 CNW 4½s 2037	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝
2 C&NW 4s 87	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝
91 CRIP 4½s 52 A	38¼	37⅞	38¼
97 CRIP 4½s 60	11⅝	11½	11½
55 CRI&P 4s 88	56⅞	56¼	56½
78 CRIP r 4s 34	34	33⅝	33⅞
10 Ch&WI 4s 52	104	103½	104
52 CCCSL 4½s 77	57⅞	57⅛	57¼
11 Cl Ut 5s73	85¼	85	85⅛
7 Cl UT 4½s77	76½	76¼	76½
2 ColS 4½s80	46	46	46
7 ColO 5s52May	104¼	103½	103½
32 Col G 5s 61	102⅜	102	102⅜
26 ComEd 3½s58	114¼	114¼	114¼
21 Con Ed 3½s48	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
26 CrucStl 3¼s55	97⅝	97¼	97¼
32 Del&H r4s43	71½	71¼	71¼
18 D&RG 4½s36	40	39⅝	39⅝
59 D&RG 4½s36	40	39⅝	39⅝
59 D&RG 4s36	39½	39	39½
15 D&RGW 5s56	9⅞	9⅛	9⅞
6 DRGW 5s55a	8⅝	8¼	8⅛
52 D&RGW 5s78	34⅜	34⅛	34⅜
3 DuqLt 3½s65	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
34 Erie 4½s 2015	64⅞	64⅛	64⅞
16 Erie 4s 95	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
10 FirestTR 3s 61	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
7 GenStlC 5½s 49	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
2 Gdrich 4½s 56	107	106⅞	106⅞
8 GtNor 4½s 77E	100⅝	100⅛	100⅛
4 Gt Nor 4s 46O	104⅛	104	104
1 GtNor 4s 46H	103	103	103
3 GM&O 4s 75	94	94	94
8 GM&O inc 2015	68	68	68
23 Hud C 5s 62A	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛
5 H&M r5s57	58⅜	58⅛	58⅛
3 H&M inc 5s 57	29½	29	29
8 Ill Bell 2¾s 81	104	104	104
21 IC 4s 53	60⅝	60½	60½
3 IC r 4s 55	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝
45 IC 4¾s 66	52⅞	52¼	52⅞
15 ICCSL 5s 63A	58	58	58
2 ICCSL 4½s 63	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜
9 Intl Ir 4s 47	103	103	103
169 IntGN 6s 52	23¼	22½	23
34 IntGN1st6s52	51⅞	51	51⅛
31 IntGN 5s56B	47¾	47	47¾
35 IntGN 5s56C	47⅝	46¾	47⅝
3 IntHE 6s44	65⅛	64⅜	65
10 Int Pap 5s47	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
28 IntT&T4½s52	79	78⅝	79
9 IntT&T 5s55	82¾	82½	82¾
23 KCFtS 4s36	83	82¾	83
12 Lac G 5½s53	97⅝	97⅜	97⅝
1 LautN inc 75	70½	70½	70½
6 LehVHT 5s54	56	55⅞	55⅞
5 LVNY 4½s50	70½	70½	70½
6 LehV 5s2003	46⅜	45⅞	46⅜
36 Leh V4½s2003	40⅝	40⅜	40⅝
43 LehV 4s2003	36½	36	36
2 Lou&A 5s69	92⅞	92⅜	92⅞
1 L&N 5s2003B	108	108	108
14 L&N 4½s2003	104⅜	104¼	104¼
11 L&N 3¾s2003	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
24 Manati 5 4s 57	69	68	68¾
4 MichCG 4s63	108⅝	108½	108½
15 MSPSSM g5s38	29⅝	29¼	29⅝
18 MSPSSM c4s38	29⅝	29½	29½
21 M-K-T 5s62A	59⅝	59½	59½
30 M-K-T aj 5s67	36	35	35
12 M-K-T21st4s90	54¾	54½	54½
3 M-K-T 4s62B	50¼	50¼	50¼
149 Mo P 5½s49	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜
34 Mo P 5s65A	59½	59	59½
166 MoP 5s77F	59½	59	59¼
125 MoP 5s78G	59½	59	59¼
44 MoP 5s80H	59½	59	59½
73 MoP 5s81I	59¼	59	59¼
268 MoP g4s75	26	25⅛	25½
1 MWPP5s4½s60	113	113	113
1 MWPP5s65	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝
2 MontP 3¾s 66	107½	107⅜	107½
6 Mor&E 4½s55	45⅛	45	45
19 Mor&E 3½s 2000	50¼	50	50
3 NatStl 3s65	104½	104½	104½
34 NOTerm 4s53	97	96½	97
4 NOTM 5½s54	78	78	78
10 NOTM 5s54	74	74	74
23 NYC r 5s 2013	63¾	63¼	63⅝
45 NYC 4½s2013A	57⅛	57	57
13 NYC en4s98	62½	62	62
10 NYCHR 3½s97	87	86⅞	86⅞
78 NYChSL 5½s74	93	92¾	93
134 NYChSL 4½s78	83½	82⅞	83½
85 NYNHH 6s48	52¾	52½	52¾
19 NYNHH 4½s67	48⅝	48¼	48⅝
8 NYNHH 4s55	46½	46½	46½
14 NYNHH 4s57	18	18	18
9 NYOW r4s92	10¼	10¼	10¼

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
29 NYWB 4½s46	19½	18¾	19
2 NorfS 5s2014	42½	42½	42½
5 NorfS 4½s98	85¼	85¼	85⅜
59 NorP 6s2047	80	79¾	80
2 NACo 3¾s54	103	103	103
14 NorP 4½s2047	61½	61⅛	61⅛
17 NorP 4s97	93	92¾	93
12 OhioEd 4s65	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
13 Otis St 4½s62	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
2 PG&E 3¾s 61	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛
5 PG&E 3s 64	111⅛	111	111⅛
16 PenP&L 4½s 74	107	106⅞	106⅞
1 Pen RR g 5s 68	116	116	116
13 PenRR g4½s 65	110	109⅛	109⅛
26 Pen RR 4½s d 70	95⅛	95⅛	95⅞
12 Pen RR g 4¼s 81	106⅛	106	106⅛
12 Pen RR 3¾s 70	99⅜	99¼	99⅜
15 Pen RR 3¾s 52	98⅛	98	98⅛
2 PeoGLC 5s 47	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
5 PereM 4½s 80	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛
4 Phelp D 3½s 52	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
11 PhilCo 4¼s 61	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
1 Phil El 3½s 67	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜
10 PhRCI 6s 49	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
5 Phil Ry 4s 37	8	8	8
9 PhilPet 1¾s 51	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
1 PortlGE 4½s 60	98	98	98
25 Rdg 4½s 97A	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
6 Rep Stl 4½s 61	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
17 RepStl 4½s 56	105	104⅞	105
1 Rio GW 4s 39	81	81	81
1 Rio GW 4s 49	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛
6 StLIIMS4sRG 33	94⅛	93⅛	93⅛
14 StLSP 5s 50B	47⅛	37⅛	37⅛
249 StLSP 4½s 78	38	37⅛	37⅞
112 StLSP 4s 50A	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛
63 StLSW rf5s 90	46⅛	45⅛	46⅛
63 SeaAL c6s 45	29⅜	29	29⅜
8 SeaAL 6s 45 ct	28⅜	28⅛	28⅜
2 SeaAL 4s 50 st	47⅛	47	47⅛
11 SeaAL rf 4s 59	23⅜	23⅛	23⅛
2 Sea-AF 6s 35A	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛
2 Soc-Vac 3s 64	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
30 SoPac 4½s 68	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛
35 SoPac 4½s 81	63⅜	63¼	63⅜
57 SoPac 4½s 69	64⅛	63⅜	64
20 SoPac rf4s 55	88⅛	87⅞	87⅞
7 SoPac clt 4s 49	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛
23 SoPac 3¾s 46	100⅛	100	100
23 SoPac 4½s Or 77	67⅞	67⅛	67⅛
2 SoPSFT 4s 50	98	98	98
8 SouRy 6½s 56	100	99¾	100
5 SouRy g6s 56	96½	96	96
6 SouRy cn5s 94	105⅜	105⅛	105⅜
12 Sou Ry g4s 56	78⅛	78	78⅛
5 SWBell 3s 68	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1 StdOCal 2¾s 66	104½	104½	104½
7 StdONJ 3s 61	107½	107⅛	107½
7 StdONJ 2¾s 53	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
3 Stdbkr 6s 45	108	107	107
10 Tex Corp 3s 65	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
5 T&P 5s 79C	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛
13 ThAve 5s 60	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛
5 UnOilCal 3s 59	105½	105½	105½
11 UnPac1st 4s 47	109	108⅞	109
15 Un Pac 3½s 71	104½	103	104⅛
6 Un Drug 5s 53	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
6 Utah P&L 5s 44	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
4 Va Ry 3¾s 66	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
9 Wab 4¼s 91	46½	46¼	46⅜
3 Wab 4s81	58	57⅞	58
23 Wab 4s71	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
3 W Sh 4s 2361	59⅜	59⅛	59⅛
40 W Md 4s52	93	92⅜	93
15 West Un 5s51	100	99⅞	99⅞
22 WestUn 5s60	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
9 West Un 4½s50	100⅛	100	100
34 Wh Stl 3½s66	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛
6 WisCen 4s49	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛
24 Wis C 4sSD36	24⅛	23⅜	24⅛
103 Young ST 3¼s60	100⅛	100	100⅛

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
29 Ar 4s72Feb	82⅛	81¾	82⅛
14 Arg 4s72Ap	82⅛	81¾	81¾
17 Australia 5s55	93	92½	92½
23 Austral 4½s56	89	89	89
7 Brazil 8s 41	47	44⅜	44¾
30 Braz 6½s26-57	44¾	44	44¾
7 Braz 6½s27-57	44¾	44⅜	44⅜
5 Buen 4⅝s '77	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝
6 Chile 6s '60 asd	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
1 Chile 6s Jan '61 a	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
1 Colom 6s '61 Oct	64	64	64
2 Colomb 3s '70	47½	47½	47½
7 Copenh 5s '52	50	50	50
3 Cuba 4½s '77	96	95¾	95¾
5 Denmk 6s '42	65½	65	65½
10 Denmk 4½s '62	55	55	55
12 Mex 4s04asd54	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
5 MinasG 6½s58	30	30	30
21 Pernamb 7s47	26⅜	26	26⅜
12 Peru 1st6s60	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
1 Peru 2d6s61	20	20	20
1 Queensld 6s47	97¾	97¾	97¾
10 Rio de J 6½s53	27½	27¼	27⅛
1 RioGdoS 6s68	29	29	29
1 SaoPST 7s40	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛
1 Ur aj 3¾4s4⅛s79	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛

Total today, 6,031,800; previous day, 12,712,000; week ago, 13,126,700; year ago, 4,404,400; two years ago, 6,323,475; Jan. 1 to date, 2,134,317,900; year ago, 1,171,834,200; two years ago, 1,210,196,450.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hdrs of Record
Increased				
Kable Bros Co	.0c	Q	7-28	7-28
Resumed				
Chicago Wilmington & Franklin Coal Co	25c	..	8-2	7-23
Extra				
Aloe (A. S.) Co	50c	Q	8-2	7-21
Nat Elec Weld Mach	5c	..	8-2	7-23
Irregular				
Amer Piano Corp Cl A	25c	..	7-30	7-14
do Cl B	25c	..	7-30	7-14
Harrisburg Ry	10c	..	7-19	6-23
Regular				
Adams Mills	25c	..	8-2	7-23
Alloy Steel Cast	50c	..	7-15	7-10
Aloe (A. S.) Co	50c	..	8-2	7-21
Amer Lt & Tract	30c	..	8-2	7-20
do pf	37½c	Q	8-2	7-20
Appleton Co	60c	..	8-2	7-20
Beacon Mfg Co 6 pf	$1.50	Q	8-16	8-2
Champion P & Fib pf	$1.25	Q	10-1	9-15
City of N Y Ins	50c	..	8-2	7-15
Dallas P & Lt 7 pf	$1.75	Q	8-2	7-17
do $6 pf	$1.50	Q	8-2	7-17
Fairchild Aviation	50c	..	8-12	7-29
Firestone Tire & Rub 6 cum pf A	$1.50	Q	9-1	8-14
First Nat Bank (Malden, Mass)	$1.50	Q	7-15	7-8
Hires (C E) Co	40c	..	9-1	8-14
Horne (Joseph) Co 6 pf	$1.50	Q	8-1	7-24
Intl Mach Tool Corp	25c	Q	8-1	7-15
Invest Found pf	75c	Q	10-15	9-15
Jantzen Ktg M pf	$1.25	Q	9-1	8-25
Louisiana L&Exp	10c	..	9-15	9-1
Massey Harris pf	62½c	S	9-15	8-14
Melville Shoe	50c	Q	8-1	7-23
do pf	$1.25	Q	8-1	7-23
Nashua Mfg Co	25c	Q	8-2	7-22
New Process Co	50c	..	8-2	7-21
do pf	$1.75	Q	8-2	7-21
Norwalk T&R pf	87½c	Q	9-30	9-15
Nu-Enamel Corp	7½c	Q	9-30	9-15
Ogilvie F Mills	25c	Q	10-1	8-30
Do Ltd 7 pf	$1.75	Q	9-1	7-30
Pearson Co Inc 5 pf A	31¼c	Q	8-1	7-20
Procter & Gamble pf	$1.25	Q	9-15	8-25
Sterling, Inc, $1.50 cum conv pf	37½c	Q	8-2	7-22
Toledo Ed Co 7 pf	58 1-3c	M	8-2	7-20
Do 6 pf	50c	M	8-2	7-20
Do 5 pf	41 2-3c	M	8-2	7-20
Woolworth (F W) Co	40c	..	9-1	8-10

News and Comment About Business, Economics and Finance

Harm in Rail Wage Rise Seen By Executive

NEW YORK (AP)—Jacob Aronson, vice-president of the New York Central System and chief counsel for the Carriers' Conference Committee, said that "it is utterly impossible to further increase wage rates that already are high without inviting disaster that will wash away far more than the monetary stimulation of ostensibly higher wages."

His statement was made to the emergency board of the National Railway Labor panel in summation of his opposition to the demand of five railroad operating brotherhoods for a 30 per cent wage increase.

Wages Up 15 P. C.

Mr. Aronson contended that rail employees as a group already had received in their basic pay rates increases approximating those permitted under the "Little Steel" formula. Considered as a whole, he said, all the industry's employees received since Jan. 1, 1941, a basic hourly wage increase of approximately 15 per cent, adding that he believed the operating employees the highest paid workers in the industry, with average monthly earnings now 20 per cent greater than in January, 1941.

Mr. Aronson said that if the "Little Steel" formula, permitting 15 per cent wage increase to compensate for cost of living increases between January, 1941, and May, 1942, were applied to higher-paid workers, it would produce new inequalities without bringing relief to those in the lower brackets.

He conceded that the cost of living had risen since 1941.

"But here you have at least the comfort of knowing that more than 20 per cent in wages, in dollars, not counted on any other basis than actuality, is taken home, taking the month of January, which was the last month available, more than was taken home for January, 1941," Mr. Aronson said, adding that the railroad industry should not be expected to compete with war industries in wage rate increases.

The Working Man's Stake

"From the President of the United States down," he said, "those charged with the highest responsibility for the maintenance of our stabilization policy repeatedly have warned that the working man has the greatest stake in the fight against inflation. He cannot possibly hope that the wage increases which contribute toward inflation will produce, in the long run, anything like enough benefit to offset the catastrophic harm that they may cause."

Mr. Aronson praised railroad employees' leaders, adding that they "have conducted themselves with their usual aggression."

He said railroad labor organizations had reached a point of great power, but declared that "with great power there should go an abiding sense of responsibility."

"Here and there," he commented, "that may have been lost track of."

Mr. Aronson contended that the Railroad Retirement Board's wage statistics used by the brotherhoods in their arguments did not reflect a true picture, and dealt at length with the contrasting methods of compiling wage data as employed by the railroads and the brotherhoods.

"My railroad is on trial for its life," asserted Furman Smith, counsel for the Atlanta, Birmingham and Coast Railroad, adding that if the demands were granted, "my railroad will cease to exist."

"Every cent we have been able to scrape up has gone to wages," he continued, "and at times we have not been able to scrape up enough to pay wages."

Record G. L. Stockholders

NEW YORK (AP)—The General Electric Co. reported it had a record 225,395 stockholders on June 25, an increase of 5,393 over a year ago.

HINCKLEY & WOODS
INSURANCE
40 BROAD ST.
BOSTON
FIRE LIABILITY, AUTOMOBILE, BURGLARY AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF INSURANCE AT LOWEST RATES
BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1868

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
300	Aero Sup B (.30g)	4⅝	4½	4½
200	Ainsworth (¼g)	8½	8½	8½
1200	Air Investors	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
3600	Aire Access (¼e)	4	4	4
10	Ala Pow $7 pf (7)	112	112	112
50	Allied Prod (2)	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛
250	Alum Ltd (h8a)	103	103	103
500	Alum Co Am (3g)	117	116	116½
200	Alum Co Am pf (6)	115	114⅝	114⅝
50	Alum Ind (.60)	10½	10½	10½
400	Am Beverage	2⅛	2	2
150	Am Book (¼g)	32½	32⅝	32⅝
200	Am Box Board (¼e)	8⅛	8	8
50	Am Cap pf pf (5½)	87	87	87
650	Am CP&LA (¾g)	41⅝	40¼	41½
650	Am CP&L new (.60g)	36	35	35¼
300	Am Cit P&LB	3	3	3
1000	Am Cyan B (.60)	46⅝	46	46
800	Am & Fgn P war	1¾	1⅝	1¾
50	Am Fork&Hoe (½g)	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
1000	Am Gas & El (1.60)	29½	29	29¼
25	Am Gas & El pf 4¾	109¼	109¼	109¼
100	Am Gen (.15g)	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
200	Am Gen $2 pf (2)	36½	36½	36½
25	Am Gen $2½pf (2½)	40¼	40¼	40¼
50	Am Laun Mch 3 (1g)	28	28	28
2900	Am Light & T (1.20)	18⅝	18¼	18¼
100	Am Lt & T pf (1½)	26⅛	26⅛	26½
50	Am Mfg (1g)	36	36	36
3100	Am Maracaibo	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
25	Am Pol&Ch (¾g)	53	53	53
1700	Am Republics (.10g)	12⅛	11¾	11⅞
4700	Am Superpow	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	Am Superpow 1 pf	101	101	101
1100	Am Superpow pf	17	16¼	16¼
600	Am Writ Pap	5	4¾	4¾
100	Anch Post F	3¾	3¾	3¾
0	Appal El Pow pf	107	106½	107
1600	Ark Nat Gas	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
6800	Ark Nat Gas A	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
600	Ark N Gas pf	10¼	10¼	10¼
1200	Ashland Oil&R	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
100	Atlantic C Fish (¼g)	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
50	Atl Cst L Co (1½g)	37	36½	36½
3100	Atlas Corp war	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
100	Atlas D Forge (⅛g)	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
100	Atlas Ply (.60g)	23	23	23
100	Automat Prod (½g)	5¾	5¾	5¾
290	Axton-Fish A	92¼	83½	83¾
100	Babcock & Wil (½g)	23½	23½	23½
100	Baldw Loco pf (2.10)	39	39	39
900	Baldwin Loco war	6	5⅞	5⅞
1600	Barium Sta Stl	2⅜	2¼	2¼
100	Basic Refract (.30g)	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
200	BeaunitMev pf (1½)	24	24	24
1000	Beech Airc (1e)	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝
600	Bellanca Airc	3½	3½	3½
4200	Berk & Gay Furn	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
1400	Bliss (E W) (2)	15⅛	14¾	15
50	Blue Rid cv pf (3d)	49¾	49¾	49¾
1900	Blue Ridge	2¾	2½	2½
1600	Blumenthal (S)	15	14¼	15
100	Bohack (HC)	10½	10½	10½
200	Bowm-Bilt H	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Bowm-Bilt H 1pf	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
200	Bowm-Bilt H 2 pf	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
500	Braz Tr L&P (h¾g)	22¾	22½	22½
1100	Breeze Corp (.80g)	11⅛	11	11⅛
200	Brewst Aero	4⅞	4¾	4¾
400	Brill A	5¾	5¾	5¾
100	Brown-F Dist	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
40	Brown F Dis pf1½k	107	107	107
300	Buckeye P L (.60g)	9¾	9¾	9¾
2500	Buf N&EP pf	16	15⅞	16
300	Buf N&EP 5pf	96½	96	96½
800	Bunk Hill & S (1)	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞
175	Burco cv pf	30	30	30
1900	Burry Biscuit	4	3¾	3¾
1600	Callite Tung .20G	6⅜	6	6⅛
200	Can Marconi h.04g	2¼	2m	2⅛
200	Carrier Vorp	17¾	17⅝	17⅝
100	Catalin Am (.10e)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
15200	Cen & SW Ut	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
100	Cen Hud G&E .51G	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
110	CenNYPow pf (5)	96½	96	96½
100	Cessna Airc (1e)	9¾	9¾	9¾
300	ChambMWSt (.30g)	7¼	7¼	7¼
300	Chi Riv&Mch (¼g)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
600	Childs pf	21	17¼	17¼
1700	Cities Service	16⅞	16½	16½
150	Cit Svc pf	94½	93½	94½
100	Cit Svc pf B	9¼	9¼	9¼
200	City Auto Stpg (.60)	8	8	8
100	Clark Control (1g)	21½	21	21
1900	Claude Neon Lts	¾	¾	¾
25	Cleve El Illum (1g)	34	34	34
100	Clinch Coal (½g)	13	13	13
1600	Colon Develop	7¼	6⅞	6⅞
300	ColonDevelcvpf (½%)	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
1300	Colonial Airl	9⅜	9	9
1600	Colo Fuel & I war	3⅞	3¾	3¾
100	Colts PFArms (1½g)	51½	51½	51½
310	Colum G & E pf (5)	59	57⅝	58
500	Comwlth & So war	3-64	3-64	3-64
50	Comm P Svc (1.60)	22	22	22
800	CompoShMvtc (.30g)	11¼	10⅝	10⅝
300	Cons GE Bal (3.60)	67	66¼	67
25	Cons Mng & S (h1a)	39½	39½	39½
400	Cons Ret Strs (¼g)	7⅜	7¼	7⅜
400	Cons Stl Corp (½g)	10⅛	10	10⅛
30	Cont G&E prpf (7)	96½	96½	96½
350	Cook Pt & V (.80)	11	11	11
100	Cooper-Bess (½g)	12¾	12¾	12¾
100	Copper Range (½g)	6¾	6¾	6¾
500	Cornuc G Min	7-32	5-32	7-32
100	Corroon & Rey	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
1100	Cosden Petro	3	3	3
325	Cosden Petro pf	26⅛	24½	24½
2400	Creole Pet	29⅝	29⅛	29⅛
1300	Croft Brewing	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Crown C Pet	3⅞	3¾	3¾
200	Crown Drug (.05g)	1¾	1¾	1¾
3300	CubanAtlSug (2½e)	21⅛	21	21
300	Darby Pet (¼g)	18½	18⅛	18⅛
100	Dayton Rub (½g)	19¼	19¼	19¼
100	DennisonMprpf (3a')	72	72	72
100	Derby Oil	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
100	DetMichStove (.20g)	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
100	Domin Stl & Coal	9½	9½	9½
100	Duro-Test (.05g)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
200	Duval Tex Sul (½g)	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
600	Eagle Pich Ld (.20g)	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜
300	EastG&F 4pf (2½k)	38½	36¼	36¼
1300	East Sta Corp	1	1	1
100	East Sta pf A	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛
400	East Sta pf B	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝
100	East SugAs pf (2½k)	38½	38½	38½
17100	El Bond & Sh	4⅛	4	4
1200	El Bond & Sh pf (6)	79⅝	77⅝	77⅝
200	El Pow Sh $5 pf (5)	74	74	74
200	El P&L 2 pf A	41⅛	40	40
700	El P&L war	⅝	⅝	⅝
200	Electrographic .90	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
400	Emsco D&Eq (½g)	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
22300	Equity Corp	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1000	EquityCrp$3pf 1½k	33¼	32	32
600	Esquire Inc (.30g)	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
1000	Fairchild Av (¼g)	9	9¼	9¼
3200	Fairchild En&Air	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞
100	Falstaff Brew (.60)	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
200	Fansteel Met (¼e)	22½	22¼	22¼
100	Fedders Mfg (.15e)	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
200	Fla P&L $7 pf (7)	101	100⅞	101
100	Ford M Can A (h1)	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
100	Ford Mot Ltd (.111g	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
100	Fuller (GA) (2e)	14¾	14¾	14¾
20	Gatineau Ppf (h5)	82½	82½	82½
50	Gen Finan pf A (½)	8¾	8¾	8¾
30	Gen Out Adv pf (6)	74	74	74
3600	Gen Share	2¼	2	2¼
50	Gen Share pf (6d)	75½	75½	75½
100	Georg P $6 pf (6)	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
100	Gilchrist (¼g)	7½	7½	7½
300	Glen Ald Coal (.80g)	16½	16⅜	16½
50	Godchx Sug A (3g)	40	40	40
10	Godchaux S pf (7)	105	105	105
1000	Goldfield Con	7-32	7-32	7-32
150	Gorh Mfg (1g)	28⅞	28⅝	28⅝
300	Gray Mfg	6⅞	6¾	6¾
50	Gt Atl & P nv (2¼g)	83	83	83
500	Greenf T&D (1e)	7⅞	7¾	7¾
6100	Gulf Oil (1)	49½	49	49¼
10	Gulf St Ut 6 pf	115½	115½	115½
900	Hall Lamp (.20g)	7	6¾	6¾
300	Hartford Rav vtc	1¾	1¾	1¾
300	Hearn D Strs	4¼	4¼	4¼
400	Hecla Min	7	6⅞	7
100	Heyden Chem	23½	23½	23½
300	Hoe (R) & Co A	31⅜	31	31
200	Holl C Gold	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
75	Horn & Hard	26¼	26¼	26¼
100	Humble Oil	74	74	74
500	Hussmann-Lig	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
1000	Huyler's	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	Hygrade Fd (.30e)	8	8	8
1000	Ill Iowa Pow	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝
100	Ill Iowa Pow div ct	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
300	Ill Iowa Pwpf (1¼k)	38½	38	38
100	Ill Zinc (.65g)	14	14	14
1000	Imp Oil Ltd (h½)	15½	15	15
800	Imp Oil Ltd reg (h½)	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞
100	Ind-Svc 6 pf	36	35	35½
40	Ind Svc 7 pf	37	36⅝	37
20	Indpls P & Lpf (5¼)	106⅞	106⅝	106⅞
75	Indus Finan pf	20	20	20
350	Ins CoNAm (2½a)	86	85	86
400	Int Cig Mch (.60g)	15½	15½	15½
300	Int Hyd-Elpf	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝
300	Int Indust	4	3⅞	3⅞
2800	Int Min&Chem war	10⅝	10⅛	10
3200	Int Petrol (h1)	21	20¾	21
800	Int Prod (¼g)	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜
300	Int SRasB	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Int Util A	11½	11½	11½
700	Int Util B	¼	¼	¼
200	Int Util pf	19	18¾	19
200	Invest Roy (.04)	½	½	½
475	Iron Firem vtc (1.20)	21	20½	20⅝
100	Irving AirCh (1)	10	10	10
500	Ital Superpow A	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
600	Jacobs (F L)	6⅝	6¼	6⅝
400	Jeannette Gla	2⅝	2⅛	2¼
10	Jer CP&L 6 pf (6)	92½	92½	92½
50	Jer CP&L 7pf (7)	96	96	96
200	Ken-RadT&LA (¼e)	14½	14¼	14¼
100	Kennedy's (.50g)	8⅛	8½	8⅛
800	KingstonProd (.10g)	4	3⅞	4
1000	Kirby Pet (.10e)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛

Quotations to 2:55 p. m.

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	2:55
160	Koppers Co pf (6)	98½	98¼	98½
100	Kress (S H) pf (.60)	13¼	13¼	13¼
90	Lack R R N J	34½	33¾	33¾
1200	Lake Shore M (h.80)	13⅝	14¼	14¼
100	Lakey Fdy & M (.10e)	3¼	3¼	3¼
1200	Lehigh C & N (.40g)	8⅜	8¼	8⅜
7400	Leonard Oil Dev	¾	11-16	11-16
100	Locke Stl Ch (1.20a)	16	16	16
900	Lone Star Gas (.40g)	9	8⅞	9
3400	Long Is Ltg	2		
200	Long Is L pf B	47½	47½	47½
2700	Louis L & E (.30G)	8⅞	8½	8½
50	Ludw Baum pf	40	40	40
50	Lynch Corp (2)	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛
200	Manati Sug war	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
100	Mangel Strs	4⅝	2	3⅞
1200	McWill Dredg (½g)	13¼	12⅞	12⅞
10	Mead John (3a)	143	143	143
100	Memp N Gas (.10g)	3¾	3¾	3¾
200	Merritt-C & S	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
400	Mesabi Iron	2⅛	2	2⅛
100	Mich Bumper	⅝	⅝	⅝
50	Mich Stl Tube .15g	5⅝	5½	5½
500	Michigan Sug	1	1	1
100	MicromatHone.20e	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
1100	MidWestCorp (.20g)	8⅞	8¾	8¾
100	Midvale (1g)	30½	30½	30½
300	Midwest Oil (¾)	8⅝	8¼	8⅝
50	MidwPip&S 1.05G	17	17	17
200	Minn Min&M (1.20)	57¼	57	57¼
400	MissouriPSvc (.20g)	7½	7½	7½
800	Monogram Pict	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
200	Monarch M T (1½g)	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
300	Molybdenum (½g)	12	11⅝	11⅝
50	Moody Inv pt pf (3)	33¼	33	33¼
1000	Mt City Cop (.15g)	2⅜	2¼	2¼
300	Mount Prod (½)	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
100	Mur Oh Mfg (.60g)	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
5	Nat Bellas Hess	28⅛	27⅞	28⅛
100	Nat Cont (1)	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
1500	Nat Fuel G (1)	11⅝	11½	11⅝
20	Nat P&L pf (6)	100¼	100¼	100¼
100	Nat Refin	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
100	Nat Rub Mch (½g)	11¼	11¼	11¼
100	Nat Sug Ref (¾g)	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
200	Nat Tun & Mines	2	2	2
200	Nat Un Rad	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Navarro Oil (.45g)	19¾	19¾	19¾
10	Nebr Pow pf (7)	110	110	110
25	N E P A 6% pf 3k)	51¾	51¾	51¾
40	New Eng T&T 2¾g	102	101⅝	102
200	New Idea Inc (.60)	20¼	20¼	20¼
10	N J Zinc (1½g)	66⅞	66½	66⅞
100	N Mex & Ariz Ld	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
50	NY P&L 7% pf.50	112	111	111
200	NYSpbdfdsh (1½)	18¼	18	18¼
80	NY Wat Svc pf	55¼	55	55¼
8800	Nia Hud Pow	3¼	3⅛	3¼
275	Niag Hud 1 pf	79⅝	79¼	79¼
20	NiagHud 2 pf	70½	70½	70½
200	Niag Hud A war	1-64	1-64	1-64
1500	Niag Hud B war	¼	¼	¼
100	Niag Sh Md B (.10g)	6	6	6
700	Niles-Bem-P (1g)	11	10⅝	10⅞
20100	Nor AmLt&Pow	⅞	11-16	¾
25	Nor Am L&P pf	76	76	76
110	NInd PS 6 pf	100¾	100¾	100¾
30	N Ind PS 7 pf (7)	109	109	109
900	NorSta Pw A	7¾	7⅝	7⅝
600	Oden Corp (¾)	4⅛	4	4
25	Ohio PS 6 pf (6)	111	111	111
20	Ohio PS 7 pf A (7)	113¾	113¾	113¾
100	OklaNat Gas (1.40)	19¼	19⅛	19⅛
10	OkNG cv pf (5½)	115¾	115¾	115¾
50	Omar Inc (½)	7¾	7¾	7¾
11000	Pantepec Oil Ven	9⅛	9	9⅛
700	PrkrsbrgR&R (½g)	18¾	18½	18⅝
50	Penin Tel (2)	32¼	32¼	32¼
800	Pennroad (¼e)	4¾	4⅝	4¾
100	Pa Gas & El A	⅞	⅞	⅞
190	Pa P&L $7 pf (7)	99	98	99
100	PaWat&Pow (4)	69	69	69
50	Pepperell (10)	121	121	121
100	Pharis T&R (.30e)	6¾	6¾	6¾
300	Phila Co (.45g)	9¾	9¼	9¼
3200	Phoenix Sec	26⅛	25⅝	25¾
600	Pioneer Gold	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
270	Pitts&LokeE (2½g)	65½	65	65⅛
100	Pitts Pl Gl (1½g)	97	97	97
1000	Polaris Mng (.04e)	11-16	⅝	11-16
300	Potrero Sugar	9	8¾	8⅞
300	Premier Gld (h.06)	11-16	11-16	11-16
10	Pren-Hall (2.80)	40	40	40
200	Prod Corp	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Prosperity Co B	8	8	8
100	Prov Gas (.20g)	7¾	7¾	7¾
125	PugSdP&L5pf (5k)	116¼	116¼	116¼
300	Pug Sd P&L $6 pf	74½	74	74½
100	Pug Sd P&T (1¼e)	12¼	12¼	12¼
200	Pyle-Nat (1)	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
20	Quaker Oats (4)	88¾	88¾	88¾
6600	RKO opt war	2⅛	2	2
25	Rwy & Lgt Sec (.30g)	14	14	14
100	Raym Conc (1a)	18¼	18¼	18¼
200	Red Bank Oil	⅛	⅛	⅛
1900	Raytheon Mfg	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝
100	Reed Roll Bit (.60g)	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
1000	Reiter-Fost	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Reliance E&E (½g)	13	12⅝	13
200	Republic Avia (¼g)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
1300	Richfield Oil war	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1600	Richmond Rad (.10g)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
90	Roch G&E pf D (6)	107	106⅝	106⅝
150	Roeser & Pend (1)	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
100	Rome Cable (.60)	11¼	11¼	11¼
1500	Root Pet	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
300	Ryan Aero (.55e)	4⅝	4½	4½
200	Ryerson & Haynes	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
7100	St Regis Pap	4⅛	4	4
800	Salt Dome Oil	5⅛	5	5⅛
400	Samson Unit	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Sanford Mills (2e)	38	38	38
1100	Schulte (DA)	1½	1¼	1¼
50	Schulte (DA) pf	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛
900	Scovill Mfg (1g)	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛
20	Scranton Lace (1g)	23	23	23
10	Scran-SBW pf	3	3	3
900	ScullinStl (1g)	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝
2460	Segal Lock & H	⅛	⅛	⅛
150	Selby Shoe (.80g)	16¼	16¼	16¼
5800	Selected Indus	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Selected Ind cv	9	9	9
50	Sel Ind (al ct) (5½)	73	73	73
50	Sel Ind pr (5½)	72¾	72¾	72¾
200	Shat-Denn (½g)	3½	3½	3½
100	Sher-Wms Can (h.60)	13½	13½	13½
25	Silex (1)	14½	14½	14½
10	Singer Mfg (6a)	238	238	238
400	Solar Airc (.10g)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
1300	Solar Mfg	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝
200	Sonotone (.10)	3¾	3¾	3¾
200	So Coast	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
100	Sou Pipe L (.30g)	8¾	8¾	8¾
600	Southl Royal (.40)	11½	11⅜	11⅜
400	Spalding	4⅛	4	4
60	Spalding 1pf (2)	30	30	30
3100	Span & Gen reg	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	Spencer Shoe (¼e)	5¼	5¼	5¼
500	StandCap&S (¼e)	6	5¾	5¾
100	Stand C&S pf (1.60)	17¼	17¼	17¼
100	Stand Dredg pf (1.60)	16¼	16¼	16¼
400	St Oil Ky (1)	17	16¾	17
200	St Pow & Lt	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	Stand Prod	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
100	Starrett Corp vtc	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
20	Steel Co Can	54	54	54
100	Sterchi Br Strs	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
200	Sterl Al Prod	11½	11½	11½
200	Sterl Brew	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
1100	Sullivan Mach	19⅝	19½	19⅝
3200	Sunray Oil	5⅛	5	5⅛
500	Taggart	4½	4½	4½
5500	Technicolor	15⅜	14¾	15
700	Texon Oil & L (.20g)	6⅞	6⅜	6⅜
100	Tilo Roof (.30g)	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
120	Tob & Al Stks (½g)	60	60	60
2500	Tob Prod Exp	5⅛	5	5
500	Transwest Oil (¼g)	14½	14	14
3600	Tri-Cont war	1¼	1	1¼
100	Tubize Chat (4g)	62	61½	62
100	Udylite Corp (.20e)	3	3	3
100	Unexcelled Mfg (½)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
100	Unit Air Pr (1a)	11¼	11¼	11¼
1600	Unit Cig-Wh Strs	1½	1⅜	1½
2500	Unit Gas	3⅞	3¾	3¾
300	Unit Gas pf (5½k)	122	122	122
200	Unit Gas war	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Unit Lt&Pow A	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
300	Unit Lt&Pow B	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1000	Unit Lt&P pf	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛
25	Unit Shoe M (2½a)	70¾	70¾	70¾
30	Unit Sh M pf (1½)	46	46	46
500	Unit Spelties	6⅛	6	6⅛
25	US & I Sec pf (2k)	78½	78½	78½
1100	U S Foil B	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
400	United Stores	½	½	½
1200	Unit Wall Pap (.10e)	3	2⅞	2⅞
300	Univ Pict new	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
900	Utah-IdahoSug (.15g)	2⅛	2½	2½
225	Utah P&L pf (3¼k)	68	67¾	67¾
2700	Venezuel Pet	9⅛	9	9⅛
20	Virg PubSvc pf	72	72	72
100	WagnerBakvtc (.30g)	10¼	10¼	10¼
200	Waitt & Bd B	1½	1½	1½

U. S. Workers' Bond Buying Gets Praise

WASHINGTON, July 15 (AP)—Treasury Secretary Henry Morgenthau made public today letters from Chief Justice Harlan Stone and four Congressional leaders praising the war bond purchase record of American workers.

Asserting the Treasury's bond sale program is of primary importance as an aid to winning the war and as a safeguard against inflation, Justice Stone said: "But it is also important that so many of our fellow citizens are reviving the forgotten art of saving from earnings."

The second letter signed by Senators Walter George (D) of Georgia and Arthur Vandenberg (R) of Michigan and Representatives Robert Doughton (D) of North Carolina and Knutson (R) of Minnesota, ranking members, respectively, of the Senate Finance and House Ways and Means Committees, stated: "The fact that 27,000,000 American men and women are setting aside almost 10 per cent of every pay envelope and salary check speaks for itself.

"We agree with you, however, that public participation in the financing of this war should be and must be stepped up materially. . . . We know that the American people will respond to this appeal as they have in the past."

NEW YORK (AP)—Predicting that the national income would reach 140 billion dollars this year, Theodore W. Gamble, of Portland, Ore., war finance committee chairman of the U. S. Treasury, said between 14 and 18 billion dollars must go into war bond purchases to avoid what he called an inflation hazard.

Speaking before the national entertainment industry council, Mr. Gamble said that 80 billion dollars would be spent this year for consumer goods and services, 15 billions for taxes, and seven billions for mortgage debts, insurance premiums and savings.

Mr. Gamble spoke at the opening session of a two-day conference of the council, comprised of representatives of 42 organizations in stage, screen, radio, and music, called to map what it said would be "the biggest war morale job ever undertaken in the United States."

The council said it planned to establish a national pool of talent and entertainment resources "with the entire industry enlisting for maximum service in war entertainment programs." It will serve as a clearing house for all entertainment needs of the armed forces and the civilian population.

George J. Schaefer, chairman of the war activities committee of the motion picture industry, was elected chairman of the council, and George Heller, associate national executive secretary of the American Federation of Radio Artists, was elected chairman of the co-ordinating committee which will put the council's program into effect.

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	2:55
300	Wentwth Mfg (¾g)	3½	3⅜	3⅜
200	West Va C&C (¼e)	4⅞	4¾	4¾
300	West Air Lines	10⅛	10½	10½
3600	Woodley Pet (.40)	7	6¾	6¾
1100	Wright Harg (h.30)	3	3	3

Total stock sales today (estimated): 375,000 shares; year ago, 43,125.

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Quotations to 2:40 p. m.

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:40
5	Am G&E 3¾s 70	109½	109½	109½
26	Am P&L 6s 2016	105½	105	105⅜
9	Ark P&L 5s '56	108½	108½	108½
8	As Elec 4½s 53	74¼	74⅛	74¼
25	As G&E 5s 50	23½	23¼	23¼
2	As G&E 5½s 77	23¼	23¼	23¼
29	As G&E 5s 68	23¼	23	23¼
7	As T&T 5½s 55 A	83½	83½	83½
2	Baldw L 6s 50	115	113½	115
6	Boston Ed 2¾s '70A	104¼	104¼	104¼
1	Can Nor P 5s '53	98¼	98¼	98¼
2	Cen Pow & Lt 3¾s '69	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
73	Cen St El 5½s '54	42	39¾	41¼
89	Cen St El 5s '48	42¼	40	41½
7	Chi Ry 5s '27 ct	56¼	56	56¼
7	Cities Ser 5s '58	96½	95⅝	96½
25	Cities Ser 5s '50	97¼	97	97¼
5	Cit S P & L 5½s '49	97⅛	97	97
9	Cit S Pow 5½s '52	96	96	96
51	Con GEL Ba 3¼s '71	111½	111½	111½
17	Cont G&E 5s '58 A	97	96⅞	96⅞
1	Cuban Tob 5s '44	87	87	87
1	Cudahy Pack 3¾s '55	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
16	East G & F 4s '56 A	88⅞	88½	88½
37	Elec P&L 5s 2030	100	100	100
15	Fla P&L 5s 54	105	104⅞	104⅞
11	Gatineau Pow 3¾s '69	98½	98⅜	98⅜
21	Glen Ald Coal 4s '65	99	98¾	98¾
2	Hygrade Fd 6s '49 A	99⅝	99½	99½
4	Ill Pow & L 5s '56 C	106	106	106
3	Ill Pow&l 5½s '54 B	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
7	Ind Svc 5s '50	88½	88¼	88½
2	Int P Sec 7s '52 F	29½	29½	29½
4	Intera Pow 6s '52	52¼	52¼	52¼
7	Intera Pow 5s '57	88⅝	88	88½
4	Jer Cen P&L 3½s '65	108⅞	108⅝	108⅝
3	Lon P&L 5s '57	109¼	109¼	109¼
1	McCord R 6s '48 st	99	99	99
1	Metro Ed 5s 65 G	111	111	111
6	Midland Val 5s 43	59¼	59	59
4	Minn P&L 4½s 78	106	106	106
6	Miss P&L Co 5s 57	106½	106¼	106¼
3	Nebr Pw 4½s 81	110½	110½	110½
10	Nevada Cal E 5s 56	102½	102¼	102¼
3	N Eng G&E 5s 50	69¼	69	69¼
1	N Eng G&E 5s 48	68½	68½	68½
2	N Eng G&E 5s 47	69	69	69
12	N Eng Pow 5½s 54	96⅜	96	96
20	N Eng Pow 5s 48	93⅝	93½	93⅝
1	Nor Con Ut5½s48A	83½	83½	83½
1	Ohio Pow 3¼s 68	109½	109½	109½
1	Ohio Pub Svc 4s 62	111	111	111
13	Pen Cen L&P 4½s 77	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
1	Pen Cen L&P 5s 79	107¼	107¼	107¼
8	Phila Rap Tr 6s 62	108	108	108
1	Portland G&C 5s50 st	101	101	101
11	Pub Sv Colo 4s 49	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
4	So Cal Ed 3s 65	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
12	So Ind Ry 4s 51	70	70	70
2	Spalding 5s 89	75	75	75
5	Stand G & E 6s 48 st	83¼	83	83¼
3	Stand G&E 6s 48 cv st	83	83	83
1	Stand G&E 6s 51	83¼	83¼	83¼
15	Stand G&E 6s 57	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜
45	Stand P&L 6s 57	82⅝	82¼	82⅝
1	Starrett Corp 5s 50	28	28	28
13	Tex El S 5s 60	108	107⅞	108
2	Tex P&L 5s 56	109¼	109¼	109¼
9	Twin CRT 5½s52A	91½	91¼	91½
9	Unit L&Ry 5½s 52	103	103	103
2	Utah P&L 6s 2022A	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
4	Utah P&L 4½s 44	100	100	100
2	Waldorf-Ast 5s 54	19¾	19¾	19¾
4	West Pa El 5s 2030	107	107	107
1	West Pa Tract 5s 60	115½	115½	115½
2	Cauca Val 7s 48	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
1	Medellin Col 7s 51	23	23	23
1	Rio de Jan 6½s 59	27¼	27¼	27¼
12	Russian 6½s 1919	5⅞	5¾	5⅞
10	Russ 5½s 1921	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝

†Officially listed on application by the Corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted" on application of a regular member and approved by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semiannual declaration. Unless otherwise noted special or extra dividends are not included.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also extra or extras. (d) Cash or stock. (e) Declared or paid so far this year. (f) Payable in stock. (g) Paid last year. (h) Payable in Canadian funds. (k) Accumulated dividends paid or declared this year. (ur) Under rule. (ww) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants. (war) Warrants.

Over-the-Counter Securities

Approximate prices compiled under supervision of Boston Securities Traders' Association and National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. These prices may have been higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	6¼	7¼
American Barge Line Co	8⅝	9½
American Hardware Co	27¼	29¼
American Manufacturing	35⅝	38⅝
American Manufac 5 pf	85¾	..
American Wringer Co	6	6⅝
†Amoskeag Company	33⅛	..
†Amoskeag Company pf	73¼	..
Appleton Company	35¼	38¼
Applied Arts Corp	2⅞	3⅝
Arlington Mills	52¾	55½
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	26	28
Automobile Banking Corp A	1⅝	2⅛
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	15⅛	16⅝
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	23⅛	25½
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	108½	..
Berkshire Fine Spinning	14⅞	16
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	85¾	..
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	99	..
Boston Wharf Company	19⅝	21¼
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	40½	43
Brown Co	2.10	2.40
Brown Co pf	35½	37½
Campbell A S Co Inc	5	6
Central Railway Signal A	38¾	..
Chapman Valve Manufac	30¼	33
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	15⅛	16¾
Coos Big Lumber Co	38¼	41¼
Cornell Duhiler	15⅝	16⅝
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	29½	31¼
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	24½	27
Domestic Finance Corp pf	24¼	26¼
Draper Corporation	70	73
Dwight Manufacturing Co	16⅝	17¾
Eastern Corporation	7½	8¼
Eastern Corporation pf	18⅞	20¾
Exolon Co	10⅞	12⅝
Family Loan Society Inc	10⅝	11⅝
Family Loan Society pf A	21¾	24
Food Fair Stores Inc	43	46
Fruit of the Loom	20⅝	22¼
General Fire Extinguisher	15⅛	16½
General Machinery	22	24¼
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	9⅛	10¼
Goodall Worsted Company	37½	40½
Graton & Knight Co	12⅝	13⅞
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	89¼	93¼
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	30	32½
Great Northern Paper Co	33⅝	35⅝
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	53¼	..
Greenfield T&D $1.50 cv pf	16	..
Harrington & Richardson	2¼	3
Haskelite Mfg Co	11⅝	12⅝
Heywood-Wakefield Co	16⅛	17⅝
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	16⅛	17⅝
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	20⅝	22¼
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	24½	26⅝
Hooker Electro Chem	33⅝	35⅝
International Machine Tool	6⅞	7⅝
Keith George E Co	37	..
Kendall Company	8⅝	9⅞
Kennedy's Inc pf	16⅝	18⅜
Landers Frary & Clark	34¾	36¾
Lincoln Stores Inc	20⅛	21⅞
Lincoln Stores 7	107	..
Long Bell Lumber Co	62	64¾
Ludlow Mfg Associates	105	109
Marathon Paper Mills	40¾	43¾
MarlinR-ockwell Corp	59¼	62½
Merck & Co	41¾	44
Merck & Co 4½ pf	113	117
Merrimack Manufacturing	40¾	44¾
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	63¾	..
†Metal & Thermit Corp	19¾	22¾
Millers Falls Company	9	10½
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	6⅝	7
Nashawena Mills	19	21
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	59¾	..
Nashua Manufacturing Co	34½	37½
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	70¼	74
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	25⅛	27¼
National Chemical & Mfg	4⅜	5¾
National Shirt Shops	10⅞	12¼
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	61¾	65¼
Newmarket Manufac Co	41¾	..
Nicholson File Company	32	34½
Nonquitt Mills	31¼	34½
Ohio Finance	8⅞	10¼
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	39¼	42¼
Parker Appliance	13⅛	14⅞
Plymouth Cordage Company	111½	116
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	55⅞	..
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	84¾	..
Remington Arms Co Inc	3⅝	4⅛
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	28¼	30¼
Saco Lowell Shops Ins pf	27⅜	29⅜
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	51¼	..
Sanford Mills	35¼	38
Submarine Signal Co	29¾	32¼
Tampax Inc	5⅝	6⅛
Triumph Explosive Inc	3¼	3¾
United Elastic Corp	15⅝	16¾
U S Envelope Company	56¾	60½
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	112½	117½
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	45¾	..
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	99½	..
Wamsutta Mills Inc	28¼	30¾
Warner & Swasey Co	9⅜	10¾
Warren Bros Class B	37¼	39¾
Warren Bros Class C	9⅞	10⅞
West Point Manufacturng	46¾	49½
Wickwire Spencer Steel	13⅞	15⅛

*Ex-dividend.
†Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Public Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Alabama Power $7 pf	111¾	115¾
Arkansas Power & Light $7 pf	93¾	97¾
Birmingham Electric $7 pf	102¾	106¾
Cen Illinois Public S $6 pf	79¾	82¾
*Central Pwr & Light 7 pf	103½	107⅛
Florida Power & Lt 7 pf	98⅝	103
General Water G&E $3 pf	39⅛	41¾
Houston Lt & Power	61	63¾
Jamaica Water Supply	28½	31
Jamaica Wat Supply $5 pf A	105¾	109¾
Jersey Central Power 7 pf	96¼	98¾
Kansas P & Lt 4½s pf	100⅝	104⅝
Lake Sup Dist Pwr 5 pf	100¼	104¼
New Orleans Pub S $7 pf	113⅝	117⅝
New Rochelle Wat pf	8⅝	9⅞
Northern Natural Gas Co (com)	30¼	32½
No States Power Del 5 pf	111⅛	116⅜
No States Power Del 6 pf	58¾	59¾
No States Power Del 7 pf	62¾	65¾
Ohio Power 4½ pf	112⅝	116⅝
Ohio Pub Serv 6 pf	107⅝	111⅝
Ohio Pub Serv 7 pf	112¼	116¼
Pac Pwr & Lt 7 pf	14¼	17¼
Penn Power & Light $7 pf	97	100¼
Public Service Ind z z z	16⅝	17½
Public Service Ind 5 pf	100¼	103¼
Public Service Okla 5 pf	104¾	108¼
Rochester Gas & El 5 pf	100¼	103¾
Rochester Gas & El 6 pf	105¾	108¾
San Diego Gas & Electric	12½	13½
Sierra Pacific Power Co	16⅞	18⅝
Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf	114½	..
Tampa Electric Co	23¾	25¾
Texas Electric Serv 6 pf	103¼	107¾
Texas Power & Light 6 pf	99¾	103¾
Washington Ry & Elec units	14⅞	16¼

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	17⅞	19½
Beverly Gas & Electric	31	..
Brockton Gas Light	6⅛	7
Central aMine Power 6 pf	104½	109½
Central Maine Power 7 pf	114½	119½
Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	88½	..
Conn Light & Power	37	39½
Eastern Utilities Asso	23¼	25½
Eastern Utilities Asso conv	2	2⅝
Fall River Gas Works	21	..
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	35¾	38½
Green Mountain Power pf	66¾	70¾
Hartford Electric Light	47½	50½
Haverhill Electric	25¼	28
Haverhill Gas Light	12	13⅝
Holyoke Water Power	15⅝	17½
Lawrence Gas & Electric	26	..
Lowell Electric Light	35⅝	38½
Lynn Gas & Electric	72½	76
Mass Power & Light pf	14⅞	15⅞
Mass Utilities Asso pf	30	32
*Narragansett Elec pf	56¾	58¾
N E Gas & Electric $5 50 pf	18⅛	19⅞
N E Power Assn 6 pf	47⅞	49⅞
N E PublicServ $7 pr ln	75⅛	78⅝
N E Public Serv $6 pr ln	70⅝	74⅛
N E Public Serv $7 pf	21⅞	23⅞
N E Public Serv $6 pf	20⅝	22½
Newport Electric	18⅞	20½
Providence Gas	6⅞	8
Pub Serv of N H $6 pf	106	111
R I Pub Serv pf	31⅞	34
Rockland Light & Power	7⅞	8¾
Springfield Gas Light	16⅝	18
Twin State Gas & El pr pf	99	..
Western Mass Companies	24⅝	26⅝

*Ex-dividend.

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80a)	19¾	21
Bank of New York (14)	358	370
Bankers Trust (1.40)	48¼	50¼
Brooklyn Trust (4)	84½	89½
Central Hanover Bank&Tr (4)	96¾	100¼
Chase National (1.40)	37	39
Chemical Bank & Trust (1.80)	46	48¼
Commercial (8)	197	207
Continental Bank and Trust .80)	17	18½
Corn Exchange Bk&Trust (2.40)	45¾	48¾
Empire Trust (3)	75½	79½
First National (80)	1440	1480
Guaranty Trust (12)	302	310
Irving Trust (.60)	13⅞	14⅞
Kings County (80)	1390	..
Lawyers Trust (1)	31¼	34¼
Manufacturers Trust (2)	45⅞	48⅞
Manufacturers Trust pf (2)	52⅝	54⅝
National City (1)	35½	37½
New York Trust (3½)	86¾	90¾
Public (1½)	32⅝	35⅛
Title Guaranty & Trust	5½	6¼
United States (60a)	1210	1255

(a) Also extra or extras.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (16)	‡300	..
First National (2)	49	51½
Merchants National (12)	320	340
†New England Trust (30)	‡400	..
National Rockland (3)	45	49¼
National Shawmut (1)	24½	26
Pilgrim Trust (8)	175	..
Second National (4)	125	132
†State Street Trust (8)	250	..
United States Trust (.50)	9¾	11⅛
United States Trust pf (.80)	15⅜	17
Webster & Atlas (2)	49½	54½

†Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal.

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTSA (2.40)	41⅞	44⅞
Continental Illinois (4)	99	103
First National Chicago (10)	245	253
Pennsylvania Co (1.60)	32¼	34¼

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	137½	145⅛
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	50½	53
Aetna Life (1.20a)	34½	36¼
Agricultural (3a)	74½	78
American Alliance (1a)	24¼	26¼
American Casualty Company	12⅝	13½
American Equitable (1)	20⅝	22½
American Insurance New (½a)	15⅝	16⅝
American Re-Insurance (1g)	59¾	62¾
American Reserve	16	17½
American Surety (2½)	58	60½
Baltimore-American (.20a)	7⅝	8⅝
Bankers & Shippers (2g)	88	93
Boston (16a)	600	625
Camden Fire (1)	20⅞	22⅝
City of New York (1g)	18⅝	20⅝
Connecticut General Life (1)	37	39
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	34¼	36¾
Federal (1.40)	42½	46
Fire Asso Philadelphia (2a)	67½	71½
Fireman Fund (SF) (3)	84½	88½
Firemen's Newark (.40)	12⅞	14
Franklin Fire (1a)	29⅞	31⅞
General Reinsurance (2)	50½	53
Gibraltar Fire & Marine (½g)	19¼	21¼
Glens Falls (1.60)	42¼	44¾
Globe & Republic (½)	9⅝	10¾
Great American Insurance (1a)	29⅝	31⅛
Hanover (1.20)	28	30
Hartford Fire (2a)	103	105
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60a)	45¼	48¼
Home Insurance (1.20a)	29⅞	31⅝
Homestead (½g)	16¼	18¼
Insurance Co No America (2½a)	83½	88
Jersey Insurance N York (1½)	39¾	42¾
Knickerbocker (½)	9⅝	10½
Maryland Casualty	5⅛	6¼
Massachusetts Bond (3½)	75	78½
Merchants & Mfc of N York (.40)	7⅝	8½
Merchants Fire Associatn (1½a)	50¼	53¼
National Fire (2)	63¼	66¼
National Liberty (.20a)	8	9⅛
National Union (3a)	190	200
New Amstrdam Casualty (½g)	27⅞	29⅞
New Brunswick (1½a)	34¼	36⅝
New Hampshire (1.60a)	46⅛	48⅝
New York Fire (.80)	15½	17
North River (1)	24¾	26½
Northeast Insurance	5½	6¾
Northern (3a)	105½	110
Pacific Fire (5)	107½	112½
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	48¼	50¾
Peerless Casualty Company	11⅞	13½
Phoenix (2a)	92¼	96¼
Preferred Accident (.80a)	13¾	15¼
Providence-Washington (1a)	35⅞	38⅝
Reinsurance Corp N Y (.075g)	5½	7⅛
Republic Insur Co Texas (1.20)	26¼	28¼
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20a)	25¼	27¼
St. Paul Fire & Marine (8a)	301	311
Seaboard Surety (½g)	51¼	53¾
Security (1.40)	37⅝	39⅝
Springfield (4½a)	131	136½
Standard Accident	70½	74¼
Travelers (16)	491	506
United States Fid & Guar (1a)	38⅞	40⅞
United States Fire (2)	52¾	55½
United States Guarantee (1.60a)	76½	81½
Westchester (1.20a)	34⅞	37⅜

a—Also extra or extras. e—Paid last year. g—Declared or paid so far this year.

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	3.62	3.96
Amerex Holding	23.00	24.50
American Business Shares	3.44	3.77
Axe Houghton Fund	13.94	14.99
Bond Inv Tr of America	99.24	103.38
Boston Fund	17.33	18.63
Broad Street Investing	28.27	30.56
Bullock Fund	15.19	16.65
Canadian Investment Fund	3.05	3.75
Century Shares Trust	28.51	30.66
Christiana Secrities Co	2440.00	2540.00
Commodity Corp	9.29	..
Consolidated Investment Tr	36.25	39.00
Dividend Shares	1.28	1.41
Eaton & Howard Balanced Fd	20.22	21.72
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	12.21	13.11
Equitable Invest Corp	30.36	32.65
Equity Corp $3 pf	32.625	34.50
Fidelity Fund Inc	18.42	19.83
Fund Investors Inc	22.25	24.38
General Capital	32.78	35.25
General Investors Trust	5.23	5.63
Incorporated Investors Tr	20.66	22.22
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	.85	.93
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	1.13	1.24

†Keystone Custodian Funds

	Bid	Asked			
B-1	....	33.25	S-1	....	28.08
B-2	....	28.97	S-2	....	14.82
B-3	....	19.15	S-3	....	11.70
B-4	....	10.55	S-4	....	5.04
K-1	....	18.01	K-2	....	19.87

	Bid	Asked
‡Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	95.70	....
‡Loomis Sayles 2d Fd	40.00	....
Maryland Fund	4.48	5.08
Mass Invest Tr	21.42	23.03
Mass Inv 2d Fd	10.59	11.39
Mutual Invest	11.26	12.31
Nation Wide Voting	1.33	1.45
New England Fund	12.78	13.74
Old Colony Tr Assoc	16.75	18.375
Plymouth Fund Inc	.51	.56
Putnam Fund	13.53	14.55
Quarterly Income Shares	6.50	7.00
Railway & Light Sec	13.615	15.125
Railway & Light Sec pf	103.00	..
Repub Invest Fund	3.83	4.21
Scudder Stevens & Clark	91.44	93.28
Spencer Trask Fund	14.18	15.83
State Street Invest	81.08	87.13
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.75	..
Trusteed Industry Shares	.76	.84
Wellington Fund	16.68	18.34

Fixed and Unit Type

	Bid	Asked
Assoc Standard Oil	6.375	7.125
Corp Tr A A mod, acc mod	2.78	..
Cumulative Trust Shares	4.87	..
Diversified Tr D	5.75	6.45
Diversified Tr D	5.75	6.45
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.80	4.40
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.85	5.60
Nation Wide Sec	3.70	..
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	39.875	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.14	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.75	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.69	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.32	..
Super of Am Tr AA	2.46	..
U S Elec Lt & Pow "A"	15.50	..
U S Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.75	..

Investment Banking

	Bid	Asked
Blair & Co	2.125	2.50
First Boston Corp	21.375	22.75

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2% less if not held 3 years.

Aviation Stocks

	Bid	Asked
American Airlines pf	123	128
Liberty Aircraft	12¾	13½
N E Airlines	7⅞	8¾
Piper Aircraft	5⅝	6¼
Pollak Manufacturing Co	7⅞	8⅞

Water Bonds

	Rate	Mat	Bid	Asked
Amer W W & El	5	1975	98¾	101¼
California Wat Ser	4	1961	109¼	..
Community Wat Ser	5½	1946	92	94¾
Indianapolis Water	3½	1966	108¼	..
Monmouth Con Wat	5	1956	101½	104¼
New Rochelle Water	5	1951	96¾	99¼
New Rochelle Water	5½	1951	97¾	100½
New York Wat Ser	5	1951	99	101
Oregon-Wash Water	5	1957	98	100½
Ser Spr Br W Ser	5	1967	100½	102¾
So Bay Cons	5	1950	79¼	82¼
Union Water Ser	5½	1951	101	..
West Virginia Wat	4	1961	106¾	108¼

Commodity Futures

Grains at Principal Markets

	Open	High	Low	Close	Pr. Cl.
July Wheat					
Chicago	1.45¼	1.44⅞	1.44¾	1.44¾	1.45½
Minneapolis	1.37	1.36⅝	1.36⅞	1.36⅞	1.37½
Kansas City	1.37	1.36⅞	1.36⅞	1.36⅞	1.37⅝
Winnipeg	1.10½	1.08⅞	1.09⅛	1.09⅛	1.08⅞
Sept. Wheat					
Chicago		1.45½	1.44¾	1.44⅞	1.45⅝
Minneapolis	1.38	1.37	1.37¼	1.37¼	1.38⅛
Kansas City		1.38¼	1.37⅞	1.37⅞	1.38⅛
Dec. Wheat					
Chicago		1.46⅞	1.46⅛	1.46¼	1.46¾
Minneapolis		1.40½	1.38⅞	1.38⅞	1.40⅛
Kansas City		1.39¼	1.38⅞	1.39	1.39½
Winnipeg		1.10⅝	1.09¼	1.09⅛	1.09⅞
July Oats					
Chicago		.72	.71⅛	.71½	.72½
Minneapolis		.66⅞	.66	.66⅛	.67⅛
Winnipeg		....	....	.51½	.51¼
Rye, Chicago					
July	1.10½	1.10½	1.08¼	1.108¼	1.11
Sept.	1.09¼	1.09¾	1.07¼	1.07⅞	1.09⅛
Dec.	1.10⅝	1.10⅝	1.08⅞	1.09	1.10⅝
May	1.12½	1.12⅝	1.11⅛	1.11¼	1.11½

Wool

Grease

July				101.0n	101.0
October				97.5n	97.5
December				95.5n	95.5
March				92.5b	92.5
May				90.0b	90.0

Tops

July				137.0b	137.0
October				133.0b	133.0
December	131.0	131.0	131.0	131.3b	131.0
March	124.5	124.5	124.5	124.0b	124.0
May	120.0	120.0	119.5	119.8b	119.8

n—Nominal. b—Bid.

Cotton

July	20.70	20.73	20.67	20.70	20.74
October	20.14	20.14	20.07	10.09	10.15
December	19.97	19.97	19.90	19.91	19.99
March	19.79	19.82	19.74	19.77	19.82
May	19.66	19.67	19.62	19.63	19.69

Spot 21.50

Black Pepper

Closing Prices, July, September, October 6.63 Bid.

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Eggs

†October	43.00	43.00	43.00	43.25

Potatoes

November	3.05	3.03	3.05	3.07

Quotations for cotton reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for cocoa, pepper, wool by J. S. Bache & Co. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

Sales Tax Not Being Weighed Officials Say

WASHINGTON (AP)—Treasury officials said that a national retail sales tax was not being considered as a part of any proposals the Administration may make to Congress for raising additional billions of wartime revenue.

These officials insisted the department's stand in opposition to such a levy had not changed.

The Treasury's reassertion of its position came after Representative Gearhart (R) of California, in an interview, said he expected the Treasury to propose in September a 10 per cent federal retail sales tax and compulsory joint income tax returns for married couples. Mr. Gearhart said he himself would oppose any movement toward a sales tax or compulsory joint returns.

Chairman Robert Doughton (D) of North Carolina, of the tax-framing House Ways and Means Committee, just before Congress adjourned for a summer vacation, said he would support a sales tax "only as a last resort."

Treasury officials did not disclose today what position they might take on a proposition of compulsory joint returns for married couples, which would bring in more revenue.

Mr. Gearhart said he never thought the Treasury was opposed "finally and unalterably" to the sales tax. He predicted that in addition to this means of raising revenue, the Treasury would ask for increased income taxes for lower-bracket taxpayers, special excises on liquor and tobacco, a super 100 per cent "confiscatory" levy on all incomes over $25,000 after taxes, and new taxes on travel.

Treasury and Congressional tax experts already have been instructed by the Ways and Means Committee to explore the feasibility of imposing the excess-profits tax principle to individual incomes.

Under such a tax, as now used against corporations, individuals with war-swollen incomes would pay a larger share of the war's costs.

The Ways and Means Committee will meet on Sept. 8 to start the machinery rolling toward new and higher taxes.

Exchange Firm Plans Chicago Branch

NEW YORK (AP)—Eastman, Dillon & Co., member of the New York Stock Exchange, announced it would open an office (in the Field Building) in Chicago Aug. 1. It will be under supervision of Alvin F. Kramer, who is expected to become a partner.

CLASSIFIED

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—Gentleman's estate known as "Hawkswood," 12 acres, mostly pine, some hardwood; stone house, 8 baths, modern vacuum heating system; unexcelled view of beautiful Merrimac River; beautiful grounds and private greenhouse. A. R. True, Amesbury, Mass.

WOODHAVEN, L. I., N. Y.—6-room frame house, steam heat with oil burner; lot 35 x 90; good transportation; convenient location; price $5500.00. 9319 92nd Ave. Virginia 7-3813.

REAL ESTATE advertisements are also published every Wednesday in the Coast to Coast Real Estate Directory of The Christian Science Monitor

INSURANCE

INSURANCE—REAL ESTATE Any Kind FRED I. WILSON CORP. 118 West Boston Post Rd. Mamaroneck, N. Y.

WANTED—FURNISHED

SMALL house, piano; suburbs N. Y. C.; walking distance shopping; for Aug.; adults. Bello, 427 Ft. Washington Ave., N. Y. C. WA 8-0866.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON: The Stuart House, 102 Fenway. Beau. neighborhood. Near The Christian Science Mother Church. Reas. rates. Call Com. 8404.

BOSTON, 80 Fenway—1-room kitchenette completely furnished. Near The Christian Science Mother Church. Call Com. 6384.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 1581 Beacon St.—New, beautifully furn. single and double. One with private lavatory. Attractive detached house. Lon. 9485.

PHILADELPHIA, 4713 Hazel Avenue—Attractive single room, convenient location; shady, cool porch. Baring 4194.

COUNTRY BOARD

THE GATEWAY HOTEL and FARM ideal for study and recreation invites Christian Scientists. Beautiful country. Home cooking. Swimming and sport activities. Descriptive booklet. THE GATEWAY, Bellport, Long Island, N. Y.

WOULD like to share my home in small Vermont village with guests who appreciate excellent food, large, comfortable rooms, all modern conveniences; ideal for rest and study; direct bus service; trains met on request. Write Box K-14, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

PAYING GUESTS

BLAIR COTTAGE, Baldwin, L. I., N. Y.—Accommodations for those seeking quiet, restful surroundings; good home cooking. Management Mrs. Janet Cuby, 30 Ashland Ave. Baldwin 5460.

MT. VERNON, N. Y.—Delightful rms., meals; home atmos.; good cooking; nr. station; porch; refs. required. 228 Prospect Ave. Mo. 8-3359.

STAMFORD, CONN.—Beautiful 30-acre estate as summer club July 1 to Aug. 31; rest, recreation and study for adults; Victory gardening; tutoring, swimming for young people; supervised play for children. Send for folder. Daycroft 4-5807.

THE ROOSEVELT 18 Atlantic Avenue Ocean Grove, N. J. A place of refinement; block to beach; quiet, ideal location; convenient; moderate rates. T. S. HAMILTON, owner-manager.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

QUIET and secluded home for those needing rest and study, attention if desired. MRS. D. S. ANDREWS, So. Grand Ave. and Jefferson St., Baldwin, L. I., N. Y. Baldwin 7708.

MOVING AND STORAGE

FIREPROOF STORAGE — MOVING ATLAS STORAGE CO., INC. 67th and Columbus Ave., N. Y. C., TR 7-6000

AGENCIES WANTED

LOS ANGELES Firm of Factory Representatives calling on Dept. Stores, Gift Shops, Stationery Stores and Baby Shops need additional lines. Downtown Sample Rooms at 756 West 7th Street, Los Angeles 14. F. L. & G. BUTTERFIELD

YARNS

KNITTING YARNS 100% Wool. Mail Orders Filled. HANLEY COMPANY, Forge Village, Mass.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH CO.
3% CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURE BONDS
DUE SEPTEMBER 1, 1956
LISTED ON NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Kidder, Peabody & Co.
FOUNDED IN 1865
Members New York and Boston Stock Exchanges
BOSTON NEW YORK
PHILADELPHIA
Albany Baltimore Chicago Lowell New Bedford
Newport Providence Scranton Springfield

CLASSIFIED

(Continued)

HELP WANTED

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR DEFENSE POSITIONS

Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

AN OPPORTUNITY Learn while you serve under the direction of graduates of the Christian Science Benevolent Sanatoriums. All departments, steward, housekeeping, nursing, offering a true opportunity for service and training. Tenacre operates a nursing home for Christian Scientists. For full information write Personnel Director, Box 633, Princeton, New Jersey.

HELP WANTED—MEN

INDUSTRIAL ENGINEER Production experience in Machine Tool industry. Conn. firm. $6000 year. Can also use several other industrial engineers, time study and methods men for positions in New England and New York defense plants. PETERS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE, 14 STATE ST., BOSTON.

PLUMBER, permanent position for man with necessary experience. MacRae Co., Tel. Concord 707, residence 757 (Mass.).

PRODUCTION CONTROL MAN Take charge local plant office. Organizing ability. In the 30's and draft deferred. $3000 year or better. Excellent firm. PETERS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE, 14 STATE ST., BOSTON.

REFRIGERATION service man, one with electrical and oil-burner experience preferable. MacRae Co., Tel. Concord 707, Residence 757 (Mass.).

TABULATING MACHINE OPERATORS Exp. men for defense plant located about 100 miles out. Average $2500 year on 48 hour week. Living quarters arranged. PETERS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE, 14 State St., Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ADVERTISING, PROMOTION, PUBLICITY 17 years varied and extensive experience. Five years managerial and personnel. Thoroughly familiar production, layout, copy. Married, two children, 3 A. Desire permanent connection publishing house, agency, manufacturer. Write Box W-18, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

A MAN of exceptional ability wishes to make connection as manager of a high-class hotel. Reply Box S-2, Suite 815, 625 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

HOUSEKEEPER will do light work, with Christian Scientists preferred; will go out of town. Write 941 Foss Ave., Drexel Hill, Pa., or phone Sunset 2638.

PRACTICAL NURSE, Christian Scientist, offers services. Write Box V-3, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

BUICK SPECIAL 1939, 2-door, radio, heater, good rubber; 13,000 miles; $585.00. Write Box H-20, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

BEAUTY SHOPS

JIMMY — HAIRDRESSER 33 W. 42, Bet. 5th and 6th, N. Y. C. Rm. 1019 Permanents $5 to $7.50. Hours 10-7. Lo 5-3511

WONDER BEAUTY SHOPPE, 731 Flatbush Ave. 3 items $1.00. Closed Wed. Open 10 a. m.-8:30 p. m. Tel BU. 4-9028. Brooklyn, N. Y.

BEDDING

SUPREME BEDDING CO. Mattresses, box springs remade, made to order. 170 Amsterdam Avenue, N. Y. C. TR. 4-0660.

CLEANING AND DYEING

YVETTE BLEECHER Cleaners—Dyers—Tailors Drapes, Rugs, Blankets, Curtains Cleaned 30 East 10th St., N. Y. C. ST. 9-3090

CLOTHING

ORIGINAL MAX KEEZER CO. ONLY ONE STORE. WE BUY USED CLOTHING, BRIC-A-BRAC, JEWELRY AND SILVER. 1109 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, CAMBRIDGE, MASS. TRO. 0302.

CORSETIERES

IDEAL CORSET SHOP Jean Fox—Fitter—Tel. Windsor 6-5017 4507 Fort Hamilton Parkway, Brooklyn, N. Y.

FURNITURE WANTED

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN & 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5975.

HOSIERY REPAIRING

HOSIERY repairs, 17c, all makes, any amount of runs; closeout crepe slips $1.35; no mail orders. ROSEWIN HOSIERY CO., 505 Fifth Avenue, Suite 801, N. Y. C.

MILLINERY

"MODETTE" FAMOUS SAMPLE HATS, values $7.50-$17.50. Priced at $2.95-$3.95-$4.95-$5.95. Come in, browse around. No obligation to buy. "MODETTE," 55 West 42nd Street, New York. Suite 1048.

PEN REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED While-U-Wait, Boston's Finest Pen Shop We carry a complete stock of all standard makes pens and pen-pencil sets. PENCRAFT, INC. 5 Bromfield Street LIB 3913

PIANOS FOR SALE

STEINWAYS, Knabes, other grands, perfect, reasonable; we buy, repair and exchange. EMPIRE, 1352 6th Avenue (55th), New York.

PIANO TUNING

EXPERT TUNING and repair service; free estimates given within 20-mile radius. HARDMAN, PECK & COMPANY 33 W. 57th Street, N. Y. C. PL. 3-1100

RADIO REPAIRING

Radio Repairing CROKER-EVANS, 41-27 MAIN ST., FLUSHING, N. Y. Authorized Agent for all Standard Brands since 1924. Telephone FLushing 9-6056.

SEE NEXT PAGE

INFORMATION

About Placing Classified Advertisements

Classified advertisements are accepted for publication in any ONE edition of The Christian Science Monitor or in ALL three editions. The ATLANTIC edition circulates in the New England and Atlantic Seaboard States of U. S. A., Canada, West Indies, Central and South America, Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia and New Zealand. CENTRAL edition in the Central States of U. S. A. PACIFIC edition in the Pacific Coast and Mountain States of U. S. A., Alaska, Hawaii and Mexico.

Rates Per Agate Line Per Day For Help Wanted, Real Estate and other headings except Situations Wanted

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	25c	70c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	30c	60c
3 times each week for 4 consecutive weeks	25c	50c
6 consecutive days	25c	50c

If you advertise a MAIL ORDER BUSINESS your advertisement is acceptable ONLY at the ALL EDITION rates above.

For Situations Wanted Advertising:

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	15c	35c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	15c	30c
6 consecutive days	13c	28c

MINIMUM SPACE ACCEPTABLE All advertisements must occupy at least 3 lines, set in agate type. To estimate space required for agate type, count six words for each line. When ALL CAPITAL letters are desired count four words to the line.

For more detailed information, send postcard for booklet, "Classified Advertising Rates and Information," to The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

Dodgers Play Braves; Durocher Still Manager

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

A halt was called in the battle of Brooklyn last night. In full view of the populace, the Dodgers laid down their arms and picked up their bats. And after the smoke had cleared away, Leo Durocher had the front office support of Branch Rickey, and Bobo Newsom, traded to the St. Louis Browns, was out on Bedford Avenue putting on his now-famous shouting act.

"I'll never report to the Browns!" blasted Newsom, the much-traveled pitcher. "I'll quit before I'll go back to St. Louis! It was the dirtiest deal any ball player ever got! They made me the goat and there wasn't anything I could do about it!"

Play Braves

Thus, aside from a few more bellows from that Newsom fellow, the Dodger revolt, which made the front page of the New York Times the day prior to the all-star intermission and which involved every player on the Brooklyn club as well as most of the newspapermen who followed it, would seem to have come to a sudden and boisterous ending. At least, such was the hope of Durocher as he headed for Boston and the opening tomorrow of a four-game, week-end series with the Braves.

However, as anybody within a loud foul of the Dodgers will tell you, the story is not finished. The embers of battle are still pink and may be fanned at any moment. While the so-called revolt was at its height, it was apparent to the world that Durocher had lost his grip on the men under him. Arky Vaughan and others openly challenged Leo's authority. In the clubhouse meeting involving Durocher, newspapermen and players regarding one scribe's interpretation of the Newsom suspension, the boys in uniform made no effort to support their manager. They sat around silently while the baseball writer in question proved that Durocher was at fault.

Staff's Ace

Afterthe attitude of the players had been made plainly apparent to Durocher, he threatened to resign, but something or someone changed his mind. He waited for Rickey to act and Branch took the logical step of a club prexy—he supported his manager.

But Rickey is smart enough to see through the smoke. He knows that a ball club which has lost its respect for its manager is not a winning club. A reasonable amount of harmony is necessary if you expect to be a contender, as the Dodgers should be. The loss of Newsom, a winning pitcher—the staff's ace, in fact—leaves the Brooks with little chance to catch the flying Cardinals.

Therefore, you can be sure that Rickey already is thinking about a new manager. Lightning may strike above the troubled head of Durocher in a few days; perhaps not for weeks; perhaps not until the end of the season. But as they say in the dugout, there are two strikes on Leo, and it would seem that No. 3 already is on its way toward the plate.

Winning the pennant might save Durocher, although even this is doubtful. But Leo's chances of coming home first are so remote that no one ever talks about them any more.

Briefs . . . The Dodgers are coming here to play singles tomorrow and Saturday, and a double-header on Sunday with the Braves . . . The game originally scheduled for today was moved back to make the twin bill . . . The current tally between the two clubs is five victories for Casey Stengel, four for Durocher . . . Eight of the nine games were decided by one run . . . Al Javery came home with every reason to be proud of his performance in the All-Star Game at Phillie.

The Red Sox tonight were to open a five game series at Griffith Stadium, Washington . . The Sox return to Fenway Park next week for a succession of series with the western half of the American League . . . Jimmy Dykes and the White Sox open up with a double-header on Wednesday . . . Jimmy has taken six out of 10 from our side this season . . . Javery will probably open tomorrow against the Dodgers . . . He already has beaten them twice this year . . . The time may be ripe for the Braves to add a few more games to the Brooklyn lost column . . . The Braves yesterday won an exhibition from the Coast Guard, 16-5.

Stays on the Job



Wide World

Leo Durocher, Brooklyn Dodgers

With the backing of General Manager Branch Rickey, Durocher remains on the bench as manager of the Dodgers. The flare-up of last Saturday and which had sputtered all week came to an end yesterday with the trading of Bobo Newsom to the St. Louis Browns and Leo's retention by the front office.

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, July 15 (AP)—The A. A. U. handbook probably won't list any new broad jumping records established by sports writers in July, 1943, but from here it seems that the boys have made some remarkably long leaps at conclusions about what Branch Rickey would say to Leo Durocher and vice versa. . . . We don't know what "de ravolution" in Brooklyn amounted to, nor what Leo actually said about resigning, but anybody who gave the matter a serious second thought realized that Rickey would have to stand back of his manager as long as possible. . . . The general impression when neither Branch nor Leo turned up for the All-Star game Tuesday was that they were holding their discussion privately while the scribes were in Philadelphia. . . . And sure enough, the publicized conference didn't take place yesterday but Rickey came out with a statement that Durocher still is "in."

If Rickey did give Durocher the heave-ho, or let him resign, he'd be on the spot himself the rest of the season. . . . Any new manager would have to cure the dissension on the club and get the skidding Bums back into the pennant fight—two tough jobs. . . . So if Branch let Durocher out and the move wasn't successful, the directors might let Branch out with no more ceremony. . . . He's only a hired hand, too.

If Gunder Haegg returns to Sweden by plane instead of by tanker, he'll likely make his farewell appearance at Yankee Stadium about Aug. 21 instead of at New Orleans. And he may try for a mile record at Princeton as a build-up for the last show. . . . New Jersey's Baltusrol Golf Club has added 101 more sheep to its menagerie and now has 185 animals on the premises.

Ensign Cornelius Warmerdam has been transferred from the athletics department of the Del Monte, Calif., Pre-Flight School to the military department, where a vaulting pole won't help him much. . . . Sergeant Don Schiffer, who formerly compiled the major league statistics for the Elias Bureau, is managing his post baseball team in England and reports that it is leading its league with only one defeat in nine starts. . . . Naturally you could say Statistician Schiffer's team figures to be good.

In the Northwestern Division of the Pacific Coast Conference only the University of Washington has Navy trainees for the team.

Breaking the Ice

—By Campbell—

Weiland and Crawford in Visit

With summer forcibly reminding us it is still with us, thoughts of hockey are few and far between. Every once in a while though, something occurs which brings back memories of last season and starts us musing on the future.

Two such occurrences recently were the visits to this office of husky Jack Crawford and little Cooney Weiland, two players who have earned a permanent place in Boston's hockey history. Jack is the fellow whom most everybody regards as an all-star defenseman, but who just misses making the all-star team every year. Cooney will be remembered as the center for the Bruins' Dynamite Line of Gainor, Weiland, and Clapper, as the coach of the Bruins' Stanley Cup team of 1941, and as the present coach of the Hershey Bears of the American League.



By a Staff Photographer

Cooney Weiland

Both of these boys are fairly certain that there will be major league hockey next winter, not so sure that the minor leagues will operate. "The National circuit got through last season, and pretty nicely too, so why can't it do it again next winter?" was approximately their joint summation, and they may have something there at that.

Much in Common

Both Cooney and Johnny have more than a little in common besides their hockey. Both are permanent residents of the United States now, Weiland in Brookline and Crawford in Newton. And both are salesmen, Cooney for an ink company and John for a saw company in the off-season.

While Weiland agreed that those in the major league would probably have employment next winter, he was not so sure about his own American League and particularly about Hershey. "You know, Cleveland and Buffalo are considering joining the National League, and where would that leave us?" he asked. "From a nine-club circuit two years ago, we wound up as a seven-club outfit last spring, and the loss of two more clubs—Buffalo and Cleveland—would probably put an end to the league.

Depend on Cars

"As a matter of fact, even if the league should operate, I seriously doubt if Hershey could ice a team unless the gasoline ban were lifted. We are only 12 miles outside of Harrisburg to be sure, but we depend upon fans using their cars to come from miles around to fill up our 7,200 seats."

Cooney was exceedingly curious about several of the rookies the Bruins showed last winter, especially Bep Guidolin and Don Gallinger. "They may have been good," he said, "but you should have seen the way Danny Sullivan played for us. That kid can go far in hockey if he returns to the game."

Danny, a native of Melrose, Mass., was formerly captain of Dartmouth's Intercollegiate Hockey League champions and later starred for the amateur Boston Olympics. His first season with Hershey last winter, in which he scored 13 goals and 20 assists, was interrupted by his call to the service as an ensign in the U. S. Navy.

Opinion Changed

Of course any hockey next winter will hinge both on the draft laws at the time and on whether Canada will again allow certain players engaged in defense work to take the necessary time off from their jobs. The opinion when the 1941-42 year closed was that hockey had closed for the duration. But yet that same opinion was held when the 1940-41 season ended, and the same change which saw the game start up last fall appears to be evolving as this summer wears along.

Naturally it is impossible at this time to tell for sure, but the signs are there. Maybe it is only wishful thinking on the part of hockey players and followers, who admit they have nothing definite to go on, but it must be admitted that hockey for 1943-44 is not altogether an impossibility.

Boston Pitching

Red Sox

	W	L		W	L
Hughson	9	6	Lucier	2	2
Judd	7	4	Dobson	1	6
Terry	5	3	Newsome	1	6
Ryba	4	2	Woods	0	1
Brown	5	4			

Braves

	W	L		W	L
Salvo	3	2	MacFayden	0	0
Javery	8	8	Martin	0	0
Tobin	6	6	Farrell	0	1
Barrett	6	8	Odom	0	2
Andrews	6	10			

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BRAVES vs. BROOKLYN
Seats at Filene's Men's Store.........Hub 2185
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Slagle Named Treasurer Of Pro Syndicate

BALTIMORE, Md., July 15 (AP)—Jacob W. Slagle, star halfback at Princeton University in the mid-twenties, has been named Treasurer of a syndicate formed for the avowed purpose of acquiring "a franchise for a professional football team representing Baltimore City in the National Football League."

Slagle's appointment was announced after a meeting of George Preston Marshall, owner of the Washington Redskins, and Henry M. White and Edgar Allen Poe, Sr., Baltimoreans who have been actively seeking a franchise since the City Park Board recently opened the Municipal Stadium to Sunday sports events.

Marshall, because of the territorial rights involved in a league franchise, must approve any application from this city, but he told newspapermen after the conference he would not stand in the way of any group which meant business.

The Washington owner said he had reached an agreement with White and Poe on several conditions upon which his support will be contingent: that no conflicting dates be listed for Baltimore and Washington without the Redskins' consent, and that the Baltimore price scale be as high as that in Washington.

The next league meeting will be held in the city whose team wins the western championship the day after the East-West National League title game. The league will then dispose of the Pittsburgh-Philadelphia situation, and will act on applications from Baltimore and Buffalo. The Pittsburgh and Philadelphia clubs were merged at the last meeting.

Fordham to Drop Gridiron Elevens For the Duration

NEW YORK (AP)—Fordham University, for many years producer of strong football teams, has announced it is abandoning the gridiron sport for the duration.

Jack Coffey, Graduate Manager of Athletics, said the Rams lacked sufficient manpower to field a team but should the War Department relax its ruling against Army trainees participating in athletics, Fordham in all probability would decide to play this fall. About 650 soldiers are in training at Fordham.

With Fordham dropping the sport and New York University having abandoned it two years ago, New York City is left with only two major schools—Columbia and Manhattan—that will field a team this season. Even Manhattan is doubtful, but Columbia will depend on Navy trainees for material.

Sutphin to Apply For NHL Franchise

SASKATOON, Sask., July 15 (CP)—Application by Cleveland Barons of the American Hockey League for a National League franchise will be considered by the N. H. L. Governors at a meeting in Toronto "within the next two weeks," Cleveland Owner Al Sutphin has declared.

If the N. H. L. approves the application, Sutphin said in an interview, he will present his case to the American League a few weeks later. He stressed the Barons will not accept a berth in the major professional league unless the A. H. L. approves such action.

Tie for Medal

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., July 15 (AP)—Mal Galletta, playing in his first major tourney, and Pete Ladislaw, a Long Island postal inspector, posted identical sub-par 71s yesterday to share medal honors in the men's State amateur golf championship.

National League

Club	Won	Lost	P. C.	G. B.
St. Louis	48	24	.667	
Brooklyn	47	34	.580	5½
Pittsburgh	38	35	.521	10½
Cincinnati	39	37	.513	11
Philadelphia	34	42	.447	16
Boston	32	40	.444	16
Chicago	35	43	.434	17
New York	30	46	.395	20

Results July 14
No games scheduled.

American League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	43	30	.589	
Detroit	38	34	.528	4½
Washington	40	37	.519	5
Chicago	35	36	.493	7
St. Louis	35	37	.486	7½
Cleveland	35	38	.479	8
Boston	35	39	.473	8½
Philadelphia	34	44	.436	11½

Results July 14
No games scheduled.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Newsome	117	10	37	0	6	.316
Culberson	157	20	49	3	14	.312
Partee	139	15	40	0	10	.288
Cronin	52	5	15	4	19	.288
Fox	286	34	79	1	22	.276
Tabor	274	24	70	7	36	.255
Lupien	304	28	76	3	19	.250
Conroy	53	7	13	1	3	.245
Doerr	296	36	71	6	35	.240
Lake	179	24	38	3	14	.212
Simmons	104	6	22	0	11	.212
Lazor	79	8	15	0	5	.190
Barna	98	17	18	2	10	.184
Peacock	78	4	12	0	4	.154

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Brubaker	19	3	8	0	1	.421
McCarthy	291	36	85	3	31	.292
Nieman	113	12	32	0	13	.283
Holmes	297	32	81	3	15	.273
Klutts	90	7	23	0	6	.256
Workman	293	35	72	8	39	.246
Ross	165	22	38	5	19	.230
Ryan	205	22	47	1	14	.229
Wietelmann	251	19	56	0	22	.223
Masi	108	16	23	2	13	.213
Burns	59	5	13	1	3	.220
Joost	252	23	51	2	16	.202
Farrell	18	1	3	0	0	.167
Poland	85	5	11	0	7	.129
Cucinello	19	1	0	0	2	.000
Geraghty	1	0	0	0	0	.000

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(Continued from previous page)

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CLOVERDALE PRODUCTS
- Grade A Milk
- Grade A Guernsey Milk
- Butter—Cottage Cheese—Eggs
- Cloverdale Ice Cream

Phone Bing 2-3361 Estd. 1902
Cloverdale Farms Co., Inc.
We Deliver throughout the Triple Cities

MONDAY CLOSING
McLean's Department Store will be closed all day Monday throughout July and August in order to allow employees two-day week ends. Please bear this in mind, and plan your shopping for the other five days.
McLEAN'S

WEAR
Northrup's Quality Shoes
Expert Fittings
237 Main Street, Johnson City, N. Y.

V . . . — SPA
32 MAIN STREET
SOUTH SIDE . . . — Spa
1191 VESTAL AVENUE
Home of Liberty Ice Cream
Good Food Popular Prices

BINGHAMTON

Buy White Shoes
while we can fit you.
We cannot replace them.
PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.
40 COURT STREET

BRONXVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Hours Daily Telephone Bronxville 2-3531.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JULY REDUCTIONS on Summer Sportswear
J. BROCK, Inc.
94 PONDFIELD ROAD, BRONXVILLE

EVERTS-BARTHEN
G. H. BARTHEN, Prop.
DRUGGISTS
Extensive Line of Cosmetics
Parkway Rd., corner Palmer Ave.
Tel. Bronxville 2-1271—3624

HOBLIN'S
for
Electrical Appliances, Ranges, Wall Paper, Paints and Hardware
94 Kraft Avenue

IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY IT'S FLOWERS BY

THE **NOSEGAY**
65 Pondfield Road
We Telegraph Them for You Anywhere

RUGS
ORIENTAL AND DOMESTIC
Specialist in Cleaning, Repairing and Reweaving Oriental Rugs
Bronxville Rug Company
JOHN KAISHIAN, THE RUG MAN
74 Palmer Avenue BR. 2-8025

BELLIS PHARMACY
for
Cosmetics and Parfums
116 Ponderfield Road Tel. 2-4000


Meats, Poultry, Provisions and Sea Food
Pondfield Market, Inc.
66 Pondfield Rd. Tel. 2-0153—2-0154

BUFFALO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone LI 4850. Hours: Daily
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Drive In and Save On
LAUNDRY—CLEANING
at
BRACE-McGUIRE
CLEANERS • LAUNDERERS
4 STORES
- 3130 Main at Custer
- 48 High, Near Main
- 304 Elmwood, Near Summer
- Parkridge, Corner Kensington

PHONE GArfield 0078


PHONE LIN. 5410
Looking for Freedom from Hair Care?
A soft "Thermique" permanent and a becoming hair-cut will make you look your best
The Dawn Beauty Shoppe
Gates Circle Apts., 1306 Delaware Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

EDDIE'S ALTERATIONS
Dressmaking
Remodeling, Restyling, Relining
Prices Reasonable
42 West Chippewa St. Cleveland 8355

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

BUFFALO—Hamburg

QUINBY DAIRY
Try Our
GUERNSEY JERSEY
MILK and CREAM
Butter Buttermilk
Creamed Cottage Cheese
Serving Buffalo and Kenmore
Phone Triangle 2310 for Service

CORTLAND

Brookes of Cortland
MOVING • STORAGE
PACKING • SHIPPING
28 Church Street Tel. 1006
Agents for
Aero Mayflower Transit Co.

MODERN BEAUTY SHOP

Complete Beauty Service
MODERATE PRICES
VIOLET MARCUSSEN, Prop.
115 Tompkins Street
Telephone 256

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable laundry advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

CORTLAND

Texaco Certified Service
Lubrication Washing
Accessories
Havoline Oil Texaco Oil
JOHN W. LUTHER
Pt. Watson and Church Streets

FAR ROCKAWAY Cedarhurst

Valencia Meat and Fish Markets, Inc.
Cedarhurst Woodmere
Far Rockaway

FLUSHING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Flushing 9-8346. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SUPER SHELL
and the
NEW GOLDEN SHELL MOTOR OIL
Brothers Service Station
43-45 Main Street FL. 9-9104

FLUSHING—Whitestone

O. H. TROTMAN
PITTSBURGH PAINT HARDWARE
GARDEN SUPPLIES
150-34 14th Avenue Fl. 9-7609

FOREST HILLS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Boulevard 8-7863. Hours: 10 to 13 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Shelbourne Garage
Storage, Greasing, Washing
Simonizing
Expert Repair Man Estimates Given

Esso
107-18 70TH RD. BOulevard 8-1219—1239

CLEANING
Carpets and Rugs
A Complete Service
New and Used Carpets for Sale
HOPKINS-JONES
CORPORATION
109-30 159 Street REpublic 9-5360

LESLIE'S
Smart Summer
- DRESSES
- SUITS
- COATS

Continental Ave. corner Austin St.

FREEPORT

'blue coal'
Ask About Our Budget Plan
25 HENRY STREET
FREEPORT 2820
KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

Victory Vanilla Ice Cream
AT
VIEBROCK'S
OF COURSE
40 South Main Street, Freeport
Sodas • Lunches • Candies

UNITED FOOD STORE
HERMAN REIMER, Prop.
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Groceries and Delicatessen
27 So. Main St. Call FREE. 913-923

MIDDENDORF BROS.
Storage Warehouse
Moving, Packing, Crating
173-174 No. Main Street, Freeport, N. Y.
Established 1917 Phone Freeport 8016

Sea Breeze
OTTO KUNZ
Excellent Luncheons, Dinners
OPEN ALL YEAR
Phone Freeport 358 Foot of Miller Ave.

GLOVERSVILLE

For Reliable
INSURANCE SERVICE
See
EARL W. HATHAWAY
20 North Main St. Phone 3040

GREAT NECK

MURPHY'S
Storage Warehouse
Moving—Shipping—Packing
Fireproof Vaults
Phone Great Neck 549

QUEENSBOROUGH LUMBER CO.
Keep your home in good condition.
We Have a Good Stock of Needed Material.
FOUR LOCATIONS
Bayside 9-1100 Flushing 9-3286
Flushing 9-1040 Imperial 307

HEMPSTEAD

LYONS & PETZINER
Fully Equipped Drug Store
CANDIES STATIONERY
EXQUISITE TOILETRIES
308 Front Street (opposite Main)
Hempstead 7317

HEMPSTEAD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Hempstead 8346-J. Hours: daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

250 Fulton Avenue Hempstead, L. I.
Greater Long Island's Dept. Store
FRANKLIN SHOPS
INC.
WARTIME SHOPPING SERVICE
Save Gas and Tires
SHOP BY PHONE
Hempstead and Garden City Customers
Call HEMPSTEAD 2300
All Other Nassau County Customers
Call ENTERPRISE 4123
No Toll Charges on Enterprise Calls

Visit Our Newly Decorated
CORSET SHOP
We stock all nationally known brands
Gossard, Flexees, Warner's Le Gant, Nemo-Flex, Lily of France, etc.
Free Fittings and Alterations by Expert Corsetieres

CAROL GREEN
253 Fulton Ave. Hempstead
80 S. Main St. Freeport
Air Cooled for Your Comfort


The Ideal Eating Place
Air Conditioned
HEMPSTEAD RESTAURANT
42A N. Franklin St. Hempstead, L. I.
Phone Hempstead 1601
Private Dining Room Parties
LUNCH DINNER
SUNDAY DINNER

GLASS, MIRRORS, PICTURE FRAMING
For All Purposes
HEMPSTEAD GLASS CO.
305 Front Street Hempstead 1034

Phone HEMPSTEAD 11 or 468
Theo. Hengstenberg & Sons
FLORISTS
Graham Avenue, West of Franklin
Hempstead, N. Y.
Ph. Hempstead 2782 *Honest Values*

SAMPLE SHOE STORE
269 FRONT STREET

HEMPSTEAD
Franklin Square
WALTER'S DELICATESSEN
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
LET US DO YOUR COOKING
Platters Decorated Free of Charge
284 Hempstead Turnpike Floral Park 776

HEMPSTEAD—Mineola

'blue coal'
Ask About Our Budget Plan
E. 2ND ST., OFF ROSLYN ROAD
Garden City 8911 Hempstead 4848
KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

ITHACA

ROTHSCHILD'S
Parade of Cottons!
Rothschild's presents a wide variety of cottons—Broadcloths, muslins, dimities and plaids—all at one low price, 31c per yard. You'll love them and tub them—these fabrics of long lasting beauty. See them now!
ROTHSCHILD'S
COTTON YARD GOODS—Street Floor

HOT WEATHER
Suggests LELONG'S COLOGNE
Liquid Cologne, $1.38 to $3.85
Cream Cologne, $1.65 to $4.95
TAX INCLUDED
R. A. HEGGIE & BRO. CO.
Jewelers
PHONE 2217 136 E. STATE STREET

Complete Canning Supplies
Here you get the finest quality foods for your coupons.
ATWATERS
"everything to eat"

JACKSON HEIGHTS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone IL. 8-3600. Hours 9-12 Monday, Tuesday and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LOW'S
Haberdasher and Hatter
Featuring Manhattan Shirts, Knox Hats, Interwoven Hosiery
8205 ROOSEVELT AVENUE
95-08 63RD DRIVE, REGO PARK

To express love or friendship, sympathy or congratulations—
FLOWERS
Keffas Bros. Flowers
40-15 82ND STREET Hav 4-0422

FRED G. **KELLEY** INC
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CRATING PACKING SHIPPING
37-60 81st Street HAV. 9-5000

JAMAICA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Ja 6-1141. Hours: 11 a. m. to 4 p. m. exc. Thurs., Sat., Sun. and Holidays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Republic 9-0400 Repairs and Remodeling
SMART FURS
John Lee
CREATIVE FURRIERS
89-67 164th Street, Jamaica
Buy now from our fine new collection of smart furs and save.
Tel. Jamaica 6-8520 Eve. Appointments


ROSE RAY
Beauty Shoppe
Formerly of Hollywood
Beauty Culture Complete
89-14 163rd Street

KENMORE

GLAD RAGS
'for the woman who cares'

Ladies' Wearing Apparel
Dresses, Hosiery, Lingerie and Sportswear.
2864 DELAWARE AVENUE DEL. 8720

Moeloth & Hofert
Jewelers
DIAMONDS SILVERWARE
Expert Watch Repairing
2802 Delaware Avenue De. 5694

LARCHMONT

CHELSEA
FIREPROOF STORAGE
WAREHOUSES, Inc.
NEW YORK MT. VERNON LARCHMONT
Moving, Packing, Storage, Fur Storage, Used Furniture
111 Boston Post Road Larchmont 2-2066

Tel. Larchmont 2-0156
Larchmont Centre Tailors
CLEANERS — FURRIERS
Rothblott & Stern, Inc.
1941 PALMER AVENUE

LYNBROOK

Theatre Beauty Shoppe

Artistic Beauty Culture in all its Branches
341 Merrick Road
Lynbrook 2245

LYNBROOK—Malverne

V 2 pc. Dresses
in
Cotton, Bemberg Sheers and Crepes from
$4.95 to $16.95
ARNIE SHOP
302 Hempstead Avenue, Malverne, N. Y.
Store Hours 9 to 6—Friday 9 to 9

MAMARONECK

CAPPUS
'Pharmacy
Elizabeth Arden, Helena Rubinstein Revlon, Old Spice, Chanel, Coty Lentheric, Matchabelli
110 MAMARONECK AVENUE
Tel. Mamaroneck 1280

R. G. BREWER, Inc.
COAL—FUEL OIL—HARDWARE
BUILDING MATERIALS
PAINTS—WALL PAPER—LUMBER
161 East Post Road

Ditman's
Smart Corsetry
Skillful Fitting
LINGERIE—HOSIERY—GLOVES—BAGS
322 Mamaroneck Avenue

MANHASSET

ROSE RADIO ELECTRIC
369 PLANDOME ROAD
4 Sales • And • Service 4
Telephone Manhasset

Wright Hardware
MANHASSET
Long Island's Finest Hardware Store

MOUNT VERNON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Beverly 7-9219 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily except Saturday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MOUNT VERNON


LUGBAUER & SONS
Incorporated
Tailors, Cleaners and Dyers
Specializing in Fure
Invisible mending and remodeling
10 W. Second Avenue
Mo. 8-3970, 9223

FRED C. ROSCHER
Stationery
Greeting Cards
Corona Typewriters
19 FOURTH AVENUE

DAVE WEISBERGER, Inc.
We Carry
MATRIX TRUARCH
COLLEGEBRED
SHOES
FLORSHEIM and KENMORE for Men
39 SOUTH FOURTH AVENUE
Branch 1012 Westchester Avenue, Bronx

NEWBURGH

MOE MEYER STORE

Famous for Millinery since 1893
87 Water Street Newburgh

NEW ROCHELLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: New Rochelle 2-0083. Hours: 12 noon to 2 p. m. except Sat. and Sun.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Kathryn Hayett
INCORPORATED
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
6-to-24 hour service
Spotless, Odorless, Non-Shrinkable
Tel. NEw Rochelle 2-7809
30 DIVISION STREET, NEW ROCHELLE

"CORSET SPECIALISTS"
Expert Corset Fitters . . .
No Charge for Alterations
SEE OUR NEW SPRING
Sportswear . . Dresses . . Suits
Gloves . . Hosiery
LA ROSE SHOPPE
525 MAIN STREET

THE LANGDON SHOP
The Man's Shop of Westchester
562 MAIN STREET
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

NEW YORK CITY

Borough of Brooklyn
For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone South 8-8528 9:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL
SOMERS & CONZEN COAL CORP.
756 3rd AVE. 64th & 7th AVE.
SO. 8-3700 SH. RD. 8-7878
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

JUELL M.
BIE
Certified Gemologist

SHore Road 8-1514
7810 Fifth Avenue
REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY

For your vacation needs
Shop at
JOEL'S
MANHATTAN SHIRTS, INTERWOVEN HOSE, SPORT SHIRTS, SPORT JACKETS OF ALL KINDS AND SLACKS
7624 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn


VACUUM OUTLET STORES
Factory Guarantee on all Brand New Cleaners
—Repair Service
9138 Beverly Road at Flatbush Ave. BUckminster 4-1287 BUckminster 7-4840
8 Snyder Ave., nr Brooklyn Edison

Borough of Queens
(Cities listed alphabetically under New York State)

Borough of Manhattan
Choice Meats, Poultry, Sea Food
CIRCLE MARKET
145 Columbus Ave., New York City
ENdicott 2-3791-2
84A Montague St., Brooklyn
MAin 4-0003-4
Telephone Orders Promptly Filled
RE 2-5498 Estab. 1887

Watson & Co.
JEWELERS
3-A MAIDEN LANE NEW YORK
Old Gold and Jewelry Purchased
Estates Liquidated
We carry emblems of interest to Monitor readers

Borough of Richmond
(Staten Island)

PORT RICHMOND

STANDARD OFFICE SERVICE CO.
71-73 Richmond Avenue Gib. 2-1331
Books—Bibles—Fiction
Technical
Ledgers and all Office Supplies
Greeting Cards
U. GRANT OLDHAM
25 Richmond Avenue
Office: Gibraltar 2-3319
Evening: Gibraltar 2-6666
—INSURANCE—
Household Furniture — Automobile — Residence Liability—Burglary—and all kindred lines.

NEW YORK CITY

Borough of Richmond
(Staten Island)
(Continued)

WEST NEW BRIGHTON

RICHMOND COUNTY SAVINGS BANK
MAIN OFFICE
Castleton and Taylor Sts., W. New Brighton
Richmond Ave. and Castleton Ave.
Port Richmond

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point

BLUE POINT
Individual Laundry, Inc.
TELEPHONES
BLUE POINT 420
Center Moriches 506 Ronkonkoma 149
Sanitone Dry Cleaning

PELHAM

Burgh & McHugh
Sheet Metal Work — Roofing
Plumbing and Heating
Phones
Office, Pelham 1673 Res., Pelham 1770
219 WOLF'S LANE

Pelham Paint & Hardware Co.
Herman Glasser
Paints • Hardware
Housefurnishings
311 Fifth Ave. Pel. 8-3838

PORT CHESTER

Advance Blanket Sale. Cannon, Leaksville 50% Wool Blankets. Size 72x84—$5.98
Others $2.98 to $12.95
Kaplan's
DEPARTMENT STORE
36-40 No. Main St., Telephone 2100 Free Delivery

PORT WASHINGTON

FRED DUELL
PRIME MEAT and Poultry
Pratt's Frozen Foods
Merkel's Pure Products
74 Main St. Phone P. W. 2450

POUGHKEEPSIE

Summer Store Hours
During July and August, Luckey's new Hours will be—Monday thru Friday 9:15 A. M. to 5:30 P. M. Saturday 9:15 A. M. to 6 P. M.
If you can't come, write or phone Lucy Luckey and she will do your shopping for you.
LUCKEY PLATT & CO.

HARRYS
Fashions for Young Folks
252-254 MAIN STREET
•
PALM BEACH SUITS for Boys
•
CAMP APPAREL for Boys and Girls

For Good Food
VISIT
The French Pastry Shop
370 Main Street
Quality Baking
Home Made French Ice Cream

SUMMER SALE
• Dresses • Coats • Suits
• Sportswear
BAUER'S
260 MAIN STREET

VAN DYK
H. Witsork—C. Hoag, Owners
Food Specialist in
Fine Poultry, Smoked Meats
Groceries and Dairy Products
366 Main Street Phone 3528-W

LUCKY FOOD MARKET
Poughkeepsie's Home Owned Self Service Food Market
'Meet your friends in a friendly atmosphere'

Be at Home with
Wallace's Outdoor
FURNITURE
WALLACE CO.

RICHMOND HILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Vir. 7-5153, 9:30 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Crossword Quiz Answers

C	H	E	W	I	N	G						
H	A	R	E	M		A						
R	Y	D	E		P	I						
Y	E	A		P	A	N						
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RICHMOND HILL

(Continued)

JOHN J. JOHNSTON, INC.
Established 1903
Roofing—Rock Wool Insulations
Quiet May Oil Burners
Virginia 7-4200 111-08 Jamaica Ave.

FRANK GUTJAHR, INC.
Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave., near 116th St.
Ph. Virginia 9-4330, 4331 and 4332
Established 22 Years Virginia 9-8276

TRIANGLE MEN'S SHOP
JOHN M. WILSON, Prop.
Arrow Shirts, Interwoven Hose
—Mallory Hats—
And Other Nationally Known Brands
JAMAICA and MYRTLE AVENUES
Virginia 9-1426 Established 1910

C. FRANCIS JOHANSEN
SKILLFUL
WATCH, CLOCK and JEWELRY REPAIRING
104-40 Jamaica Avenue
Richmond Hill, N. Y.

RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven

SCHIAVELLI'S
BEAUTY SALON
"Long Have We Waved"
Try our new Miracle Permanent.
Comfort in Air-Conditioned Booths.
80-25 Jamaica Avenue
VI. 7-5700

Plesser & Sons
Arrow and Manhattan Shirts
McGregor Sportswear
Jarman Shoes—Stetson Hats
91-05 Jamaica Ave. at 91st St.

ROCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Genesee 6605-R, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
Laundered Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL & SUPPLY CO.
149 Ridge Rd., East Glen 6161

CHAS. DOERFLINGER
MARKET — GROCERY
Manufacturer of Fine SAUSAGE
We Specialize in Home DRESSE POULTRY
433 Parsells Avenue
We deliver Culver 451-452

Bartholomay
PASTEURIZED
MILK—CREAM
Phone—MAIN 6520

INSURANCE
Broker and Counselor
JOHN W. POE
Office: Monroe 1345 Res. Hillside 3294-J

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
73 CLINTON AVENUE, SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

GLENWOOD 1240
FARMEN FOR LOWERS
331 DRIVING PARK AVENUE

Coal • Fuel Oil
COKE
FRANK K. YOUNG
662 Monroe Avenue

SELLING YOUR HOME?
List With
J. E. GOUTREMOUT
REALTOR
902 Union Trust Building
Main 5580 Rochester

E. S. BOHACHEK INC.
We Specialize in
FIRE — BOILER — AUTO INSURANCE
Non-Assessable — Dividends
Clinton Ave. S. at Court Main 97
We have been Serving the Public for 35 years.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3742 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU


Herman Brown
MEN'S WEAR
Featuring Stetson Hats, Mallory Hats, Manhattan Shirts, Interwoven Socks and Bostonian Shoes.
7 No. Park Ave. RVC 2540

JOHN C. WESHORT AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE 3-8362
35 Oakdale Road
Tel. Rockville Centre 2787

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK
ROCKVILLE CENTRE
(Continued from previous page)
Telephone Rockville Centre 2845—2846
STADTLANDER'S
COMPLETE MARKET
Lowest Priced Service Market in Town
341-349 SUNRISE HIGHWAY
SCARSDALE
PLUMBING • HEATING
General Electric Heating Equipment
General Boiler Repairs
Furnace Cleaning
JOHN R. PHILIP
FREIGHTWAY
SCARSDALE 2200 NITE CALL 921
G-W-MERRELL
HARDWARE
CANNING SUPPLIES
PICNIC SUPPLIES
GARDEN NECESSITIES
11 SPENCER PLACE
SCHENECTADY
Barneys
for
Housefurnishings
BOOKS TOYS GIFTS
GREETING CARDS
CIRCULATING LIBRARY
The Union Book Co.
Incorporated
257 STATE STREET
ST. ALBANS
ARTHUR A. SIEGLER, Inc.
FIRE and AUTOMOBILE
INSURANCE
200-19 Linden Blvd. Laurelton 8-2257
ST. ALBANS, N. Y.
Whatever your insurance needs we can supply them or give counsel
ST. ALBANS
Springfield Gardens
C. G. FRANKLIN, Inc.
Hardware—Builders' Supplies
AGENT FOR
Devoe and Raynolds Paints and Varnishes, Rexoil Oil Burners and Equipment.
SPRINGFIELD GARDENS, L. I.
Phone LAurelton 8-1579
SYRACUSE
For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-4841 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
VIOLINS—CELLOS
Old and New
BOWS—STRINGS—CASES
Clark Music Co.
418 S. SALINA STREET
Downyflake Shops
Breakfast — Luncheon — Supper
Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
401 So. Warren and 110 S. Salina
HARPER METHOD
HAIR DRESSING
Expert Care of Hair, Skin and Hands
GRACE M. SCUTT
Clark Music Building Tel. 2-2775
Personalized Service
at PARK-BRANNOCK'S
MILLINERY SALON
MATRON, MISS. TWEEN-TEEN STYLES
Agnes L. Brown, Personal Consultant
Second Floor
Barnes
Flower
Shop
205 E. Jefferson Street Tel. 2-2167
Home Food Co.
Cafeteria
and Bakery
118 S. Salina
FRANCIS HENDRICKS CO.
INCORPORATED
Kodaks, Photo Supplies
Picture Framing
119 South Warren Tel. 2-9229
E. A. HOLZWARTH
Groceries, Meats and Vegetables
Tel. 6-2121 1004 Lancaster Ave.
MONARCH FOODS
BROWN BROS.
HARDWARE & PAINT
CORPORATION
TWO STORES
S. SALINA AT BRIGHTON
SOUTH AVE. AT BRIGHTON
UTICA
BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 69 Years
409 Court Street Phone 4-3175
DAIRY PRODUCTS
Pure, Wholesome and Fresh From
"Utica's Cleanest Plant"
GRAFFENBURG DAIRY
OWEN BROS.
TEL. 4-6113 825 EAGLE ST.
NEW YORK
UTICA
(Continued)
ACME FUELS INC.
Coal and Coke
266 Genesee Street Tel. 2-2168
Gifts Leather Goods
Books Stationery
Costume Jewelry—Handbags—Umbrellas
REID SHELDON & CO.
241 Genesee Street
WATERTOWN
BRILLIANCE
PREFERRED
As dresses grow simpler, jewelry grows richer . . . see our impressive collection of new rhinestone and jeweled gold jewelry . . . rare today as rubies, precious enough to keep in your safe deposit box.
Empsall's
"I'll Make It Myself"
of Fine
QUALITY FABRICS
Sew and Save
SMITH & PERCY, Inc.
Famous for Fabrics
WHITE PLAINS
For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: Gladstone 1021. Hours: 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday and Monday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Give Her
a Perfect
Diamond
A Bremley diamond is of assured high quality — and available at an attractive price.
BRAMLEY & CO., INC.
Westchester's Jewelers of Finer Gems
Registered Jewelers American Gem Society
190 MAIN STREET
SALE!
Women's Dresses, Coats, Suits, Blouses, Skirts, Sportswear
ORAM-KIRCHE
Stylists
138 Mamaroneck Ave. White Plains
Hardware
Paints and Varnishes
Housewares
Lighting Fixtures
Linoleums
Wallpaper, etc.,
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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Stamp Notes

A. P. Features

Philatelists who find it difficult to keep abreast of new stamp issues have little cause for complaint these days, for the new issues currently available to them are few and far between. Importation of stamps issued by enemy or enemy-controlled nations is prohibited by wartime laws and very few new stamps are being issued by the Allied nations.

New York City dealers, for example, report only a scattering of new issues in the past few weeks and some of these "new" stamps are merely different values of stamps already in use. From Uruguay have come three issues, but only one, a two centesimos slate green parcel post, is an entirely new design. The others, noted previously, are a 20c light violet airmail of the plane over an oxcart design and a 10 peso dark blue Pegasus type airmail. A sister South American republic, Argentina, has issued a 50 centavos airmail with the familiar figure of Mercury as its central design but with an airplane in the background. The stamp, a dark brown, replaces the 50c of the 1940 airmail series and apparently is the second of a new set since a 30c of the same design appeared earlier this year.

Five new Chinese stamps, including a $100 denomination, the highest value yet issued by that nation, have been received. Three of the stamps are of the now familiar Dr. Sun Yat-sen series, a 25 cent brown violet, $2 dark green and $3 orange yellow. The 1938-41 design featuring the picture of Dr. Sun Yat-sen is used for the remaining issues, a $20 blue green perforated and a $100 brown imperforate.

Canada has reissued its three cent King George VI stamps in a rose violet color to replace the red which is now the color of the dominion's four cent value. The latter stamp, incidentally, is now available in coil form.

A new United States stamp or series of stamps may be forthcoming if Congress and the President approve a bill introduced by Senator Capper (R) of Kansas authorizing issuance of a special series of three-cent stamps commemorating the 150th anniversary of the laying of the cornerstone of the capitol at Washington. The Senate already has passed the bill (S1076) and sent it to the House. The anniversary is Sept. 18.

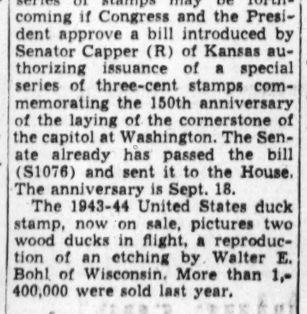
The 1943-44 United States duck stamp, now on sale, pictures two wood ducks in flight, a reproduction of an etching by Walter E. Bohl of Wisconsin. More than 1,400,000 were sold last year.

A Verse for Today . . .

And be ye of good courage, and bring of the fruit of the land.—Num. 13:20

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—A masticatory should remind you of boiling, chewing, or drawing—which?
7—What is a sensing?
8—What is name of a watering place on northern coast of Isle of Wight?
9—What Greek letter corresponds to English "g"?
10—Affirmative reply.
11—Who made musical pipes out of a tuft of reeds?
12—Steamship (abbr.).
13—What fictional heroine is daughter of John and Joan Durbeyfield?
14—Man's name.
15—What English composer and organist was born in 1781?
16—Unity.
17—Who is the lyricist associated with Richard Rodgers?
19—You would find Lake of the Ozarks in what State of U. S. (abbr.)?
20—What is a city of northeastern Minnesota?
21—Pronoun.
22—Mail (abbr.).
23—Julia Clausen did what to gain fame?
24—What is a dam or weir for catching fish?
25—Who are so-called soldiers of the sea?

Down

1—What is birth flower of one born in November?
2—What President of U. S. was succeeded by James Garfield?
3—Centralto has what role in Wagner's "Siegfried"?
4—Very small.
5—What is a plural ending of certain nouns from Hebrew?
6—Whose painting is "The Cottage Door"?
7—Dance Step.
11—Rembrandt was the given name of what American painter and author?
13—What Canadian river flows from Rice Lake to Bay of Quinte?
14—What substance was used for chryselephantine statues of Greeks?
18—Every one.
19—"The Count of —— Cristo."
21—What is a spun, but otherwise unfinished, wool, cotton, etc.?
22—Capuchin monkey.
24—The Pelasgians were early inhabitants of what European country (abbr.)?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

OWI on Travel



"Delbert never knew how good he was around the house until we gave up week-end travel to help the war."



"He can't forget those week-ends at the beach even though he stays home now that trains and busses are needed for essential travel."

Brevities

St. Louis Star-Times: When we were a lad, the only farm movement was with plow or hoe from one side of the field to the other and back, continued from sun-up to sundown. This movement achieved excellent results.

Wade in Detroit News: From the dark hints dropped by the rationers, the economic planners and such, one now gathers that the duration won't be over when the war is.

Did You Ever Wonder

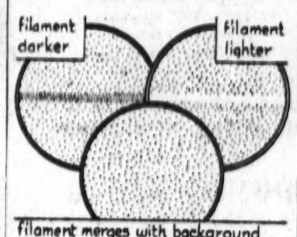
How a Pyrometer Measures The Heat of Objects Without Going Near Them?

Most types of thermometers must come in contact with the substance (air, flame or liquid) whose temperature is to be taken. A recent device, called an optical pyrometer, however, makes it possible to measure the temperature of incandescent objects simply by looking at them.

The instrument makes use of the "disappearing filament" method of measuring temperature. The optical pyrometer consists of two basic parts: a telescope for looking at the incandescent object, and a portable potentiometer on which the temperature of the object may be read directly in degrees.

The telescope contains a filament-like wire that glows in electric light bulbs when a current is passed through it. The brightness of the filament varies directly with the amount of current flow.

To use the optical pyrometer, the operator looks at the incandescent object through the telescope and will see the filament either as darker or lighter than the flaming background. Watching the effect, he manipulates the electrical controls on the potentiometer housing (which is supended from his shoulders by straps). By turning a knob he adjusts the flow of the electricity through the filament so that the filament is the same degree of brightness as the object whose temperature is being measured—and when the match is perfect the filament merges with the background and disappears.



Turning a second knob balances the potentiometer, which serves to measure filament current and is calibrated directly in degrees.

The procedure just outlined is employed for measuring temperatures of from 1,400 to 2,250 degrees Fahrenheit. For still higher temperatures, an absorption screen is used between the operator and the incandescent object.

A different type of pyrometer uses infra red radiation of a certain wavelength to measure the temperature of distant objects in the temperature range of from minus 100 degrees Centigrade to the temperature of boiling water.
—W. P. Keasbey

Milkweed Oil

From 100 pounds of milkweed seeds, 21 pounds of oil may be extracted; the oil, chemically similar to soybean oil, can be made edible.



Monitor Monitor Camera Club from Miss Barbara Wilson, East Orange, N. J.

"Now, This Is the Way I Look at It—"

Whether it's a discussion on postwar plans or woman's part in the war effort, we don't know, but the expressions carry all the earmarks of a weighty conversation.

Daily Quotation

There is but one straight road to success, and that is merit.—Bourke Cockran

Right and Left

It would seem that instead of flying by the "seat of his pants," today a pilot's flying ability depends on whether he's right- or left-handed. According to a survey conducted by the Royal Canadian Air Force, left-handed applicants are washed out of initial training schools twice as fast as right-handed men.



Sharing the Increase

Dayton, Ohio

When Lieut. G— and his wife arrived in this city for his active duty tour in the air corps two years ago, they solved a double problem of limited income and difficult housing conditions by renting a large house and taking a group of young business women to live with them in order to share their rental expense.

The following year when promotion in rank had increased the young couple's income, the officer-landlord surprised and delighted the guests in the home by telling them that with his added salary he needed less help with the house rent and so was passing on the benefit by a decrease in their rent—the cut to be effective immediately.

In Lighter Vein

First Warning

A businessman thought his staff rather lazy and indifferent, so he pinned up the following notice:

Bread is the staff of life, but that is no reason why the life of our staff should be one continual loaf. —Alamo (Texas) News.

The Suitor

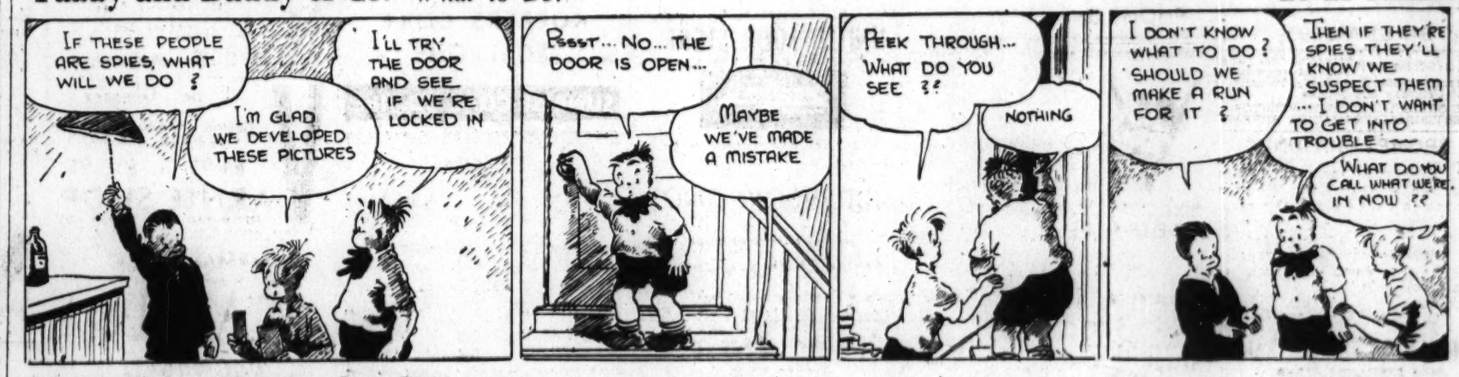
Jones (discouraged): "Yes, I did have something in the bank, but since I met your daughter it has all gone."

Father: "Expensive courtship, eh? Well, you know love makes the world go around."

Jones: "Yes, but I didn't think it would make me lose my balance."



Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*What to Do?* By Le Pelley



The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Oh! Oh! That Won't Do!* By Rodgers



The Adventures of Waddles—*A Disappointed Customer* By The Hagers



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JULY 15, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Isolationism Must End at Home

Americans have a peculiar way of thinking of their Government as operating in two orbits only slightly connected. One, of course, is the sphere of domestic affairs; the other is the international sphere.

Just now, it is the habit to think of American administration and direction as going very well in the world sphere, but poorly at home. This is a remnant of years of isolationist thought and must be eliminated if Americans are to gain an accurate and peace-strengthening concept of their place in the international community. There are not two spheres of administration, but one—inseparable and inevitably linked together.

The matter of food provides a typical and useful example of the situation. American newspapers daily print columns of reports on the food muddle; it ranks with the weather as an item of common conversation. But most of these reports and nearly all of this conversation deals with food as a domestic affair.

There is talk of subsidies so that prices may be "rolled back" or held down and labor's demands for higher wages thus forestalled. Various changes in distribution and rationing methods are proposed, but the central thought is always to improve the situation on the home front.

It is true most Americans have what might be described as a vague and academic awareness that their fertile fields, machinery, "know-how" and manpower are the last best hope of a hungry world. But in few places is there that dynamic appreciation that food is an implement of war, that, for instance, Germany sincerely hopes to be soon able to starve Russia into submission, that American food is today ranked in Russia as of more importance than American munitions!

America has done a great job on armaments, but where is the same organization, the same drive, the same impulse to share in regard to food?

That's one example of Americans' failure to see themselves in world perspective. Another example can be found in foreign policy. Grumbling over administrative tangles in Washington are heard on every side, yet these complaints focus on the effects poor administration has on America. How little is it seen that lack of sharp delineation of authority, lack of clarity and unity on policies at home, lets the State Department have one, or two, or three, policies, the OWI another, various alphabet bureaus still others, so that these conflicts are carried abroad and cause the sort of confusion experienced in North Africa.

Take inflation. There is much concern about it in America, but people talk only about the effects at home. Many fail to see that if the war ends with a greatly inflated economy in the United States and greatly deflated economy elsewhere access to the greatest supplier nation will be denied, American trade will languish, many of the gains for which the United Nations are fighting will have been lost.

It is time now for Americans to arouse themselves from the isolationist dream and to look about them in the workaday world where every national action has an international reaction. It's a job individuals must undertake at home.

A Union With a Conscience

Whether or not the punishment is adequate, Local 594 of the United Automobile Workers' C. I. O. union takes a commendable stand in imposing fines of $5 each on 179 of its members who participated in an unauthorized strike at the Yellow Truck and Coach plant in Pontiac, Michigan, in March. This is the first such mass disciplinary action taken by a U. A. W. local.

If more unions would thus endeavor to regulate unruly members, there would be fewer such strikes and a greater measure of public support and sympathy for organized labor. Indeed, more real self-government is exactly what the true friends of the unions have been trying to urge upon them. If all unions were as careful about disciplining those who break their non-strike pledge to the President of the United States, there would be less excuse for restrictive legislation.

If congressional committees serve no other useful purpose, they at least keep many people's thought off the weather—although they often cause individual increases in temperature.

An Island Spell Broken

Enlistment of Martinique and Guadeloupe in the United Nations cause came, very appropriately, on Bastille Day. It is a welcome development, not only because of the physical contribution it represents but because it liberates additional French territory from the spell of the Axis "new order" which operated through Vichy and hung like a charm over Admiral Georges Robert even after Vichy had lost all claim to being a Government. Admiral Robert is now displaced by a designee of the French Committee for National Liberation, Henri Hoppenot, who will have authority in the islands and will be favored by a renewal of diplomatic relations between the islands and the United States.

Those who look for some clarification of Washington's attitude toward the French Committee, however, will not find it in the State Department's announcement of this change. For though Washington extends diplomatic recognition to M. Hoppenot, agent of the French Committee, Washington insists that this does not alter the relations between it and the Committee. Thus the Government's position becomes more obscure rather than less as a result of the Martinique solution.

Possibly the paradox arises from the unwillingness of Washington to support certain individuals in the French Committee who would benefit from recognition of the Committee as a whole. If so, the political strategy now baffling many Americans is not without precedent in the dealings of nation with nation. It may contain a hint to the Committee that the price of recognition is some sort of reform from within.

In any event the fundamental question is whether French unity and independence and collaboration with other freedom-loving nations are any nearer. Whatever may be said of policy, the addition of the French West Indian islands to the territories under United Nations control is a step toward a free France and a more friendly world.

Mr. Maxon and Nationalization

President Roosevelt's announced intention of returning the coal mines to their private owners as soon as normal operations are attained is one answer to the sharp charges in the statement Lou R. Maxon issued when resigning as Deputy Administrator of the Office of Price Administration.

Mr. Maxon may be correct in his assertion that within OPA is a strong clique who believe the Government should manufacture and distribute all commodities. That is a familiar charge, which should be examined on the basis of the facts. There is evidence that OPA has been impractical in some of its orders. Certainly constant vigilance is needed to preserve free enterprise. But Mr. Maxon's own position is a weak one and the implication that grade labeling inevitably leads to nationalization is on its face extreme.

And we must be fair. The reason for Mr. Roosevelt's statement about the coal mines was the editorial mauling he took because of the assumption that since he would not compel John L. Lewis's union to sign a contract with the mine owners, the Government intended to retain control of the mines indefinitely, keeping the miners in the status of United States employees.

The Government took over the coal mines not through any desire to nationalize industry, but because there seemed no other way at the time to continue production. The Government retains the mines because Mr. Lewis insists the miners will not work for the private owners. The necessity is to reconcile the owners and the miners.

Whenever there are grounds for believing coal production will continue at optimum levels, even if the miner-owners differences remain unhealed, the mines will go back. That is the President's promise. It is fervently seconded by Mr. Ickes and by Carl E. Newton, the new coal administrative deputy.

We must take it at its face value for the time being, and assume that the men at the top do not see wholly eye to eye with the clique Mr. Maxon points to.

As for the rest of Mr. Maxon's statement: We agree with him that OPA must not fail. It is an essential gear in the machinery for protecting the American people from some of the economic consequences of total war. We agree that OPA can be improved both in its policies and its administration. And we unequivocally oppose nationalization by war-time subterfuge.

Our Readers Say—

Pertinent excerpts from letters To The Christian Science Monitor

A War Worker's Wife on Absenteeism

From time to time your editorial page criticizes so-called labor. I would like you to know what one big motor company did over Decoration Day week-end holiday. The men were to work as usual and not have a holiday, due to war times. Sunday afternoon my husband left the family and retired to rest so he would be able to work Sunday night. He went to the tool and die department and when he got there the cards to be punched for the night's work were not there and thus they became informed that they were not to work. The bosses did not report—none could be found. They didn't go in as they knew that department wasn't to work that night. Our Detroit Free Press, I was told, reported 2,000 had the above experience.

Our men are criticized for daring to rebel against such injustice. During the past year the men at times have worked 10 hours with only 20 minutes for lunch, and then sandwiches made for the day shift is all that's available to buy besides milk, coffee, and poor soup. The executives and all bosses may go to a cafeteria and get a good meal. Does not a worker, too, become hungry and relish a good meal as well as an executive?

Since Christmas, the night-shift men worked to get the right to take turn about so they'd have some time with their families. Finally it was agreed the union would decide and the decision was to be by ballot; all the night-shift men voted and the vote was for turns to work days part of the time. Being born in a democracy, I thought that settled it. At last my husband would be home part of his life to lead a normal life, but the vote changed nothing. Neither the union nor the company issued an order to the men to shift about from day to night. The American Government, of course, refuses to take any action.

Do stop criticizing our men for not reporting for duty. Why go in to work if the company hasn't outlined the work, so that there is nothing to do? Many of these men have farms and they work on them; others do their own decorating or repair cars. Much absenteeism is piled up by the few who are over draft age and can live and get their liquor on three days' pay a week. Couldn't the Government take action against such?

Dearborn, Mich. WAR WORKER'S WIFE

On the Italians

Replying to the letter entitled, "What of Italy?" I wish to call attention to the fact that the people of Italy have been taught the theory of the divine right of the King to rule; they have not been taught that it is the natural spiritual right of every man to be his own king and priest as taught by the Bible and to attain that spiritual development where they may exercise the functions and duties of free men.

The Italians, like the Germans and Japanese, are the product of the propaganda of the present regime in those countries.

How many Italians know anything about the "Duties and Rights of Man" as presented by Mazzini, or the political ideas of Cavour or of Garibaldi? I am acquainted with a number of Italians and to me it is amazing to learn how little they know of the fundamental spiritual and political ideas that make a government of the people, by the people, for the people possible.

Allston, Mass. WALTER S. INGRAM

We Had It First

I noticed a letter in your columns recently that advocated giving up the present form of salute to the American flag because it involved the outstretched arm and was therefore too much like the Nazis. Why should we? We had our form of salute before a Nazi was ever heard of. Nazis walk, talk, eat, sleep, just like human beings. But that's no reason why human beings should stop doing these things—in fact, isn't that just what the Nazis seem to want us to do?

Brookline, Mass. M. COURT

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

"What of Italy?"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Recently your paper published a letter by Theodore N. Constant of Chicago, under the title "What of Italy?" In his letter, Mr. Constant reacts to the common belief that the Italian people are the unwilling and helpless slaves of Fascism. To support his thesis of the guilt of the Italian people, he reminds us that, after all, the Fascist ideology was born in Italy, and adduces the "official" results of the 1924 and 1929 elections and the membership of 13,000,000 in the Fascist Party, to show that the Italian people have always unanimously accepted Mussolini.

Nobody will question that Fascism was born in Italy. But so was gangsterism born in Chicago. Just as the American people as a whole cannot be called responsible for the latter, it would be unjust to blame Italy because the first international gangster of our time happened to be born there.

By quoting the election figures, Mr. Constant shows the power of Fascist propaganda. To believe in the results of a Fascist election is an unsurpassed example of political naïveté.

In 1924, the elections were accompanied by a ruthless and bloody Fascist terror which kept from the polls most of those who would have voted against the regime. Mussolini himself, in a speech in the House of Representatives on June 7, 1924, mentioned the figures of 18 dead and 147 injured during the election period. But for the 1929 "plebiscite" he needed no terror. Since opposition had become "illegal," he could handle all the official figures according to his taste.

The guilt of the Italian people is the now proverbial guilt of the Chamberlains and Daladiers: that of not having taken the right steps in the right time to stop the dictator. It took Mussolini three years of gradual tactical work to reach his chief goal: that of suppressing the freedom of press and of speech. When that was achieved after the Matteotti murder, the lights went out in Italy.

Of course, Mr. Constant has not heard of the 4,000 Italians who lost their lives in street fights against the Fascists from 1919 to 1926, of the 5,000 men and women sentenced to jail by the Fascist special tribunal, of the tens of thousands who had to emigrate and of the 800 Italians who died in Spain fighting for the Republic.

As for the party membership, the figure itself reveals its meaning. As Mr. Constant points out, the 13,000,000 members of the Fascist Party make up about one-third of the total population. This means that practically every breadwinner in Italy is a member of the Fascist Party. As a matter of fact, he *has* to be a member of the party, or else he would not be a breadwinner. In the Fascist system, every person in a trade or a profession must belong to a guild in order to get his working license. But to get into the guild he has to belong to the party.

I exclude the possibility that Mr. Constant ever visited Italy in recent years, otherwise he could have convinced himself very easily that the great majority of the population is overfed with Fascism and Mussolini. It was a disappointing experience to many Italian refugees—and I am one of them—to meet the first thoroughly convinced pro-Fascists among Italo-Americans in this country. When one has to live under Fascism, it is difficult to be a convinced Fascist.

The responsibility for misleading many of the local Italo-Americans lies only partially with the well-organized Fascist propaganda of pre-Pearl Harbor days. Much of it is due to the favorable attitude toward Mussolini of influential American newspapermen, bankers, and clergymen, who until 1939 kept repeating the stale tale of cleanliness and order under the "great statesmanship" of Il Duce.

We are all of us responsible, in different ways and measures, for Mussolini and also for this war, but it does not help very much to look back at past mistakes, except for drawing lessons for the future. When the Italian people will have the opportunity to speak freely—and the hour seems to be approaching—Mr. Constant will see how much truth there was in the official Fascist statistics.

LUIGI JACCHIA

Cambridge, Mass.

Breaking It Up



Sad Story of a Broody Hen

A Dispatch From the Farm

By John Gould

We've been whittling down on our old hens this summer. Every time we stew one, the difficulties of feeding them are reduced, and with grain shorter than the wool on a pig, this is a good thing. We have four left and they are living on sour milk and grasshoppers. We give them the milk, but they round up the grasshoppers themselves, and we had a notion one of them would steal away a nest somewhere in the tall grass.

I suppose the stupidest thing in the world is a broody hen. She hops off the roost one morning in full possession of her various faculties, and in due time sneaks out to her cache and lays another egg. Upon surveying the collection, she decides she has enough, and that evening she clucks and hovers as if she thought the infinite activities of the universe were stopped and nobody had anything to do but sit on the fence and cheer her. She resents anything and everything, and instead of climbing on the roost with her chums she goes through a red herring routine designed to allay suspicion and then trots back to her nest to commence incubation.

* * *

This red herring business consists of strutting boisterously to the northeast, leading nobody at all to believe her nest is in that direction. After a bit of this, she sneaks around the barn, through the raspberry bushes, and comes to the southwesterly clump of thistles by the pigpen and settles over her clutch like a fog bank on 'Tit Manan. This is when I step up, take her in hand, retrieve the ten eggs, and expect an omelet for breakfast.

Since our hens have lived collectively in single blessedness, the idea of chickens is sheer fancy. Nevertheless, a maiden hen will cope with the problem extensively; coping with the abundance of a circus poster when she comes to feed at the communal hopper, and coping with the contemplative secrecy of an entranced recluse when she sits in recessed dignity on her eggs. It seems a shame for such laborious application to go to waste; so we decided to help her out.

Taking the ten eggs, not yet far enough advanced to be worthless, to the house, I walked over to Harry Guptill's and bought an expensive setting of eggs. Harry has worked for years to develop his strain of hens. They are about as good a bird as grows feathers and get up to six pounds as quickly as anything short of a mangelwurzel. My broody hen, I thought, would be delighted.

My broody hen, of course, was nothing of the sort. She never went near the thistle clump again, and began hovering on anything and everything else that would let her. One day she hunched in a corner of the tie-up on two half-grown pullets—incubator babies who were unquestionably amazed and kept popping their heads out to confirm their suspicions. She hovered on nothing at all part of the time, and would chase around suddenly as if she'd just discovered a great loss. In her deluded condition she must have fancied herself mothering a handsome brood, and in momentary returns to ratiocination she was inconsolable. Each evening we would hunt her down, stroke her back feathers kindly, and carry her to the thistles where we would settle her down over Harry's eggs and beg her to apply herself.

* * *

Each evening she would cluck pleasantly, tuck the eggs under her with her beak, and appear to be well satisfied. But as soon as our backs were turned she would cheat, and as we walked back to the house we would find her somehow under the grape arbor clucking and hovering and tucking an old mustard jar under her with devoted mother love. We stood just so much of that and stuck her in a breaking-up coop where she soon returned to straight-thinking and went back to her grasshoppers and sour milk. Had she made a go of it, we'd have heard little peeps in time, and she'd have enjoyed the rest of the summer teaching her clutch the manifold methods of catching grasshoppers.

But hens that go broody stop laying eggs, and hens that stop laying eggs are not long for this lean year. I hope her unhappy culmination with dumpling and boiled onions may be profitably heeded by the three sturdy layers we shall have left. I think this coming Sunday will do nicely.

The Wide Horizon

1,400 Hours, 168,000 Miles: No Subs

By John Beaufort

SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO (Delayed)

"It probably doesn't sound like war at all to the folks back home or the fellows in North Africa," said the private first class wistfully. You knew what he meant. Vital as they are, these Caribbean outposts are guardian and communications bases, not action fronts.

The private first class has been here for fourteen months, doing a clerical job. He wears a yellow ribbon for having been in the army prior to Pearl Harbor and a blue one for the American theater of operations.

You see a lot of those ribbons down here. They make it hard to believe that, less than 24 months ago, the House passed by only a single vote the bill providing for a year's military training.

"I hear that some of the men overseas claim we're fighting a vacation war here," continued the private first class. "There isn't one of us who wouldn't take an overseas transfer. Why, if you lined some boats up at a dock, you wouldn't even have to send trucks to take us down there. We'd run down."

* * *

This is a communications and antisubmarine base—a post where waiting is often its own reward. The men stationed here work regular hours, eat regularly, and sleep in the same quarters every night. Many officers live in what were formerly luxury hotels. Some of the new buildings are modern and concrete, made to suit a 99-year program.

It is probably safe to say that the overwhelming majority of men here would trade everything—including the beaches, the luxury, palm trees, and the extravagance of sunshine—for an action assignment. It's not a question of wanting to be a hero—at least not with the men I have talked to. They thought that a military uniform meant a fighting job and now they find they were wrong. They have been given a job to do. But their enemies are boredom, monotony, frustration.

I remember the sharp-featured corporal whose job was driving officers and visiting correspondents in a station wagon. He and his brothers had been running a café before he was drafted. "There was forty thousand in it and our pay roll was $900 a week. You don't build up a business in a minute. I'd like to get out and do something to help get this over with. After the war, it may be too late for me to start again."

I remember most of all the sandy-haired bomber pilot with whom I flew a four-hour antisubmarine patrol a few weeks ago. We were looking for an unescorted tanker.

"How many . . . ?" I began to shout. He put his hand on my arm and wrote on his chart, "1,400 hours, 168,000 miles, ever since war began, 0 subs." Then he erased what he had written.

* * *

There are transfers overseas, of course. But there are thousands of men who do not leave. They must stay here to fight the communications war. They drive the trucks, finish construction, unload supplies, service planes and ships, repair machines, and do a hundred other jobs.

Sometimes, the war comes close. Survivors are landed, for German submarine operations continue to have their successes in this area. Sometimes there is a blackout or an alert.

The hours are regular—the hours of work and the hours of freedom. The free time is probably the hardest. It is this time for which special athletic programs, radio programs, and USO programs are organized. It is then that letters from home are read and answered.

You will see the boys at Ping-pong, reading, eating, and—on certain nights—dancing at the big, gaudy USO Club that used to be a gambling casino. You will find them in the saloons and honkytonks of "Skid Row" and in the handful of night clubs around town.

It's often pretty hard for a man here to see just how he is helping to win a global war. As one officer put it, "Most of the time, the boys have a pretty dull job in these secondary areas but what they are doing is just as important in its way as a second or third front."

The "pfc" didn't quite see it that way.

"How am I going to tell my children I fought the second world war in San Juan?" he asked.

But he did not expect an answer.

An Omission

Recently on this page there appeared excerpts from an article, "Prayers Are Answered," by Chaplain William C. Taggart of the United States Army. The complete article appeared in The American Magazine for July and should have been so credited.

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